"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Tuesday; gentle to moderate shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 9.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,659. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1914.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

JAPAN GIVES GERMANY A WEEK TO QUIT THE FAR EAST; TWO AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS SUNK BY FRENCH FLEET; GERMANS SHIFT BELGIAN ATTACK TO THE SOUTH

CZAR SETS POLES WILD WITH JOY

They See in Promise of Autonomy Realization of the Dreams of 142 Years.

MASTER COUP, FRENCH SAY

Resuscitation of Ancient Kingdom Would Be Great Barrier Against Pan-Germanism.

MOVEMENT MAY SPREAD

Slavs in Galicia and Bohemia and Holstein Danes, They Think, Will Break Away.

By G. H. PERRIS.
NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle War Service.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The greatest news of many a day and of many a year is that of the Czar's appeal to the Poles of Austria and Germany and his promise to set up a new Poland enjoying complete autonomy, with freedom of language and religion.

The student of history will recognize the tremendous irony of this proclamation by the descendant of Catherine the Great at the cost of the descendant of her ally in the dismemberment of 1772, Frederick the Great.

I can myself testify that even among the most patriotic of Poles the hope of recovering their national independence was the faintest and most visionary. Those who believed that this European war would spring upon the world many sensational surprises find here their first justification. The reconstruction of the map of Europe has begun. Expectations that were impossible yesterday are today defined so clearly that nothing can extinguish them.

Probably it is as true today as formerly that an absolutely independent Poland could not exist between three empires which have previously amputated it, but constituted in the terms of the imperial proclamation, under Russian suzerainty, its position and the numbers of its population will inevitably favor liberal development, and this will react upon the condition of the whole of the Russian lands.

War has always for Russia presented such dramatic necessities as this. The Crimean War led to the emancipation of the serfs and the Japanese war to the establishment of the beginning of parliamentary institutions. It was inevitable when the Russian advance upon Austria and Germany began that the Polish populations from the Baltic to the Carpathians should receive some such dramatic inducement to choose their destiny.

They are not all in the same case. The Poles in East Prussia have been subjected for twenty years to a brutal systematic campaign which, however, has not succeeded either in destroying their social unity or driving them from the land. In Galicia they have been more fortunate and therefore more loyal. But in Austria, Russia, and Germany alike a word has been spoken that cannot be recalled and will set millions of hearts beating and millions of feet atramp. It is one of the great masterstrokes of history, and no man can say where and when its reverberations will cease.

Unspeakable joy reigns this evening in the Polish colony in Paris. Family groups gathered to celebrate the good news, while many pious Polish women went to their mission church to offer up prayers of thanksgiving. Mgr. Leon Postawka, the veteran prelate, who is at the head of the Polish mission, was overcome by emotion when the glad tidings was shown to him in print by a correspondent. He exclaimed:

"Magnificent! Sublime! I am overwhelmed with joy. For so many years we have prayed and hoped for this news, and now that it has come it dazes us. I am no longer a young man, but I preached this morning to our young people and urged them to go forward in the French fighting line against Germany's barbarians. They needed little urging, and have all volunteered with the same deliberate calm that imbued me when, forty-four years ago this very day, I volunteered for France myself against the same enemy.

"Our Lord is with the weak and oppressed, and it is His voice that dictated to Emperor Nicholas the manifesto just issued to the Polish Nation."

The aged ecclesiastic's friend Dr. Joseph Landau, a Pole, who served in the French Army, said:

"We have from infancy dreamed and hoped for the restoration of Poland. Our hearts today are filled with joy and with gratitude toward God and the Czar. By its exalted language and self-evident sincerity the proclamation of the Grand Duke Nicholas has intensified our happiness. Many of us, although men, have wept today, but our tears were of joy. Our hearts are so overfilled

Continued on Page 2.

The Day's War Situation

Japan sends an ultimatum to Germany, demanding the withdrawal of her armed ships from Far Eastern waters and the turning over to Japan of Kiau-chau, the German concession in China, which Japan promises to restore to China. An answer is demanded by noon of Sunday, Aug. 23. Japan acts under the clause of her agreement of alliance with England, providing for the preservation of peace and protection of general interests in the Far East.

A naval battle is reported to have occurred in the Adriatic, in which a French fleet sank two Austrian warships.

The French force again takes the offensive along the line from Luneville to Saarburg on the road to Strassburg, capturing several small towns.

A renewal of the fighting in Alsace at Mulhausen is reported, the French attempting to retake the city.

French and German forces are in touch near Dinant, in the valley of the Meuse. Here the French claim victory over the German invaders.

There is a lull in the fighting at Liege and to the north of the city on the road to Brussels.

Military observers believe that the opening of the big battle along the 248-mile front from Holland to Switzerland cannot long be delayed.

Victories on the Austro-Servian and Austro-Russian frontiers are claimed by both sides.

Poles all over the world welcome the Czar's promise of autonomy.

The United States armored cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina arrived yesterday evening at Falmouth with a supply of gold for Americans stranded abroad.

ITALY IN A FERMENT; ACTIVITY ON FRONTIER

Martial Law on Austrian Side —Italians Await News of Austrian Fleet's Defeat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Since England has been at war with Austria the old traditions and feelings which united Italy and Great Britain have been revived and intensified. England now is as popular as when she refused to receive Mazzini and other exiles and when she did receive Garibaldi as a hero.

All here look toward London, impatient to know developments in the activities of the British squadron in the Adriatic, understanding that the fate of that sea has now been entrusted to the Anglo-French fleets.

Excitement over the war, already acute, is becoming a frenzy. The authorities are making an effort to prevent manifestations. As illustrating the situation, it is reported that the police have proclaimed a new gospel, to the effect that "one is forbidden to think against the Government."

Little is known concerning the Austrian fleet, but it is believed that, fearing the superiority of the Anglo-French ships, it has retired to the Northern Adriatic, under the protection of the guns of Pola.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 16.—The Giornale d'Italia, commenting today on the approaching struggle in the Adriatic Sea between the Anglo-French and Austrian war vessels, says:

"It seems impossible there should be a naval fight in those waters without the participation of the descendants of the great Venetian republic."

The newspaper adds that "the names of the ships likely to be engaged show which civilizations are confronting each other. Austrian vessels bear the names of Tegethoff and Radetsky, who personified the worst tyranny of Austria over the Italians, while four of the French vessels bear the names Voltaire, Danton, Mirabeau, and Diderot."

It is announced that navigation in the Northern Adriatic Sea is dangerous because of the mines strewn by the Austrians as a defense against a possible Anglo-French naval attack.

TROOPS ON ITALIAN BORDER.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Five Austrian Districts There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Venice says:

"Martial law was declared today in Carinthia, Carniola, Trieste, Istria, and Gorse (Austrian districts near the Italian frontier) by the General commanding the army corps at Gratz.

"There is a considerable movement of troops on both sides of the frontier. Searchlights were playing along the frontier as we passed."

THE POPE ILL IN BED.

Has Gouty Catarrh—Depressed by the European War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Pope Pius is ill mentally as well as physically. The war has been the greatest shock the Pontiff has ever had, coming when he is enfeebled by age and by the intense heat of a Roman Summer.

He is suffering from gouty catarrh, with a rise in temperature, and has been ordered to bed by his physician.

Ever since the war began the aged Pope has slept only fitfully, dreaming of the conflict at night and discussing it by day.

No real anxiety is at present felt about his condition, but if there is a continuation of the intense heat it may become worse. He said this morning: "I shall not cease to implore God to put a stop to this inhuman butchery."

Drop a line to New York Evening Post for free camp Apartment House Guide. Save Money, time, and taxi hire.—Advt.

Clash with French Near Dinant Prelude of a Big Movement.

UP MEUSE RIVER VALLEY

Threatened Blow to the North Toward Brussels Withheld by Kaiser's Forces.

FRENCH STRONGLY POSTED

Germans Expected to Hurl Four Corps Against Them, While Holding Liege with Another.

By THOMAS NAYLOR.
NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle War Service.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.—The War Office issued a communication this afternoon which seems to indicate that the Germans are no longer pressing forward their ttack on the main Belgian Army. No large masses of German troops are to be seen, and at no point on the long Belgian line have any conflicts with the enemy taken place today.

This, taken in connection with the fighting at Dinant yesterday, would seem to indicate that the main German attack will be in the valley of the Meuse.

Further news arrived this morning of the fight at Dinant. The French took the offensive and attacked the Germans, who attempted a flanking movement.

At one time the French force was in danger, but they stood their ground with all the bravery shown by French armies since Rocroi. Enormous losses were inflicted upon the Germans, who were driven back.

The action yesterday was the culmination of a series of outpost engagements, which had been going on for two days, and in which the advantage always rested with the French.

The Germans attempted to cross the Meuse between Yvoir and Anseremme from a plateau near Bouxignes.

The German columns could be seen winding along the valley toward Dinant, and there is every sign that a big battle will take place in that region before many hours are over.

The French, who are strongly posted, hold a splendid defensive position with their artillery and machine guns.

Anything like their tactics and strategy is entirely wanting in the German dispositions, for they blunder into strongly entrenched positions and are butchered wholesale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16, (dispatch to The London Daily News.)—This afternoon's news was reassuring. I learn from an official source that the situation has not changed, and that the Belgian Army has not been able to discover any German concentration in front of it, and is at no point in direct contact with their forces.

Four German Corps to Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—There is news this morning that the French have pushed back a strong reconnaissance attack, south of Namur, toward Dinant. The Germans were driven toward the fort of Dave with a loss.

It is calculated that four German army corps will be engaged in the attack, with a fifth investing Liege and holding the lines.

The mitrailleuses are proving very effective on both sides. The Belgian mitrailleuses are drawn into action by dogs, which on the battlefield show complete coolness.

FRENCH PURSUE FOR 9 MILES

Artillery Fight Across the Town of Dinart for Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 17.—The correspondent of The London Times at Namur sends this dispatch under date of Saturday:

"From 6 o'clock this morning till 6 this evening and even later there has been a great battle between the French and the Germans on the Meuse.

"In the afternoon I had the good fortune to witness it by the side of the French troops at a distance of two to three kilometers, at a spot where, thanks to the conformation of the hills, it was possible all the time to follow the manoeuvres of the troops, and above all of the artillery.

"By 6 P. M., when I had to leave the field of battle to travel to Brussels and send off my dispatch, the French Army had driven back the Germans about fifteen kilometers (nine miles) to the south, and were pursuing them all the time.

"The battle was divided into two parts, the first part occupying the day up to 2 P. M., and the second half the rest of the afternoon.

"It began, as I have just said, in the morning at about 6 o'clock. At that time the Germans had taken possession of the part of the town which is on the left side of the Meuse. At the same time a regiment of French infantry, advancing from the south to the north, occupied the other side of the town—that is to say, the right bank.

"After that for some hours there were skirmishes between the two forces. The first part of the fight was spent in these operations. In the afternoon from about 2 o'clock it was principally an artillery engagement.

"The French infantry withdrew into the woods on this side of the Meuse and the artillery took charge of the battle.

"Between 3 and 6 o'clock, after the German cavalry, which had occupied the part furthest away, had been driven out, the guns of the two armies fired on each other across the town.

"It was always the Germans who were retiring along the hills to the south of the town and always the French who, little by little, moved forward their batteries, of which there were six. These batteries were displayed in the wheat fields to the west of the town. At the same time there were bigger French guns, hidden either in the side or behind the woods to the right, toward the southwest, and further from the town.

"Gradually the French drove the Germans southward, probably along the road to Han-sur-Lesse, pursuing all the time with infantry and chasseurs. To all appearances the French made better practice than the Germans."

GERMANS WIPE OUT VISE, A BELGIAN TOWN

Men Made Prisoners, Women Driven to Holland—Charge Firing From Houses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Vise, which ten days ago was a flourishing market town, with nearly 4,000 inhabitants, was razed to the ground today by German troops. Hardly one stone now remains upon another.

According to the story of a German officer, the townsfolk, who up till then had been friendly, opened fire on the military at 11 o'clock last night, killing an officer, a Sergeant, and four men, and wounding six. The soldiers immediately entered the houses, which they set on fire, after turning the inhabitants out, without regard to age, sex, or rank.

The men were marched to the railway station, where they were kept until morning surrounded by a military guard. This afternoon they were taken to Aix-la-Chapelle as prisoners of war. The women were all told they must leave by 4 o'clock today and at 6:30 o'clock this evening they reached Maastricht with their children.

Few have any more possessions than the clothes in which they stand, and they are pictures of utter despair. The poor creatures are being cared for by the Dutch and have been housed in the schools.

KAISER OFF TO THE FRONT?

Again Reported on His Way to Join the Army in the Field.

TOKIO, Aug. 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says a message received there from Berlin announces that the German Emperor this morning started to Mainz with the General Staff.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Central News says Berlin reports that the German Emperor has left for the front.

Chas. H. Matthews, the Book Man, Now 91 E. 59th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

French Fleet Sinks Two Austrian Battleships, Wrecks Another in Adriatic Sea Fight.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—6:40 A. M.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Nish, Servia, under date of Sunday, says:

"A naval battle between French and Austrian warships began off Budua, Austria, in the Adriatic at 9 o'clock this morning. The French squadron coming from the southwest attacked the Austrian warships.

"Two Austrian ironclads were sunk, one was set on fire and a fourth fled northward toward Cattaro.

"The fight lasted over an hour."

FRENCH DRIVE BACK GERMANS IN BELGIUM

Republic's Troops Still Pressing on in Alsace—Capture 1,000 More Prisoners.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"A forward movement developed today all along the front from Rechicourt (Rixengen), in Lorraine, eleven miles southwest of Saarburg, to Sainte Marie Aux Mines. We carried the latter and advanced into the region of St. Blaise.

The French troops, that occupied Donon Saturday, continued to advance, their progress being especially rapid in the Schirmeck Valley. We have taken 1,000 prisoners, in addition to 500 on Friday. Large quantities of equipment were abandoned by the Germans. We have also captured Thels. We pushed as far as Lorquin Height, capturing a convoy belonging to a cavalry division consisting of nineteen automobiles and lorries.

"The Germans attacked Dinant Saturday. Their force consisted of a guard division and the First Cavalry Division, supported by several battalions of infantry and machine gun companies. When these forces appeared on the left bank the French attacked with great vigor and dash. The Germans soon gave way and recrossed the Meuse in great disorder. Many who failed to reach the bridges slipped down the steep bank and fell into the swiftly flowing river and were drowned.

"Profiting by the disorder, the French light cavalry regiment followed over the river and pursued the Germans for many miles. This regiment put to flight and drove before it greatly superior forces of German cavalry.

"The Russian mobilization has been carried out with remarkable rapidity. The army is now ready to assume the offensive, which soon will make itself felt. Already in Galicia Russian cavalry has crossed the frontier, driving back the Austrians. Further east an Austrian detachment, which penetrated south of Tranopol, has been defeated.

"Troops are marching on Germany. The Germans made superhuman efforts last year to strengthen the fortresses on the Vistula, Gaudens, and Thorn. Nevertheless, their situation is insecure. They have been obliged to call up all kinds of reserves to back the five army corps, and it is doubtful whether these forces will be able to resist the Russian attack as long as the Germans hoped."

Story of Frontier Fighting.

Another official statement says of the operations on the frontier, where the French troops advanced in great force Friday and Saturday in the direction of Strassburg:

"The French have succeeded in driving further back the Bavarian corps, which had already retreated, near Cirey.

"Germans taken prisoners after the battles at Mangienne and Billom declared that the French force demoralised them. A number of Poles captured asserted that they sought to be taken. Some of the Germans declared the war absurd and said that it had been opposed in numerous cities.

"All the prisoners complained of being badly fed."

Another official statement gives this report of the previous fighting near the frontier:

"Further details of the fighting around Blamont and Cirey-sur-Vezouze in the French Department of Muerthe-et-Moselle show that the Germans were strongly intrenched behind earthworks near Blamont when on Friday evening the French division began their attack.

"The German outposts repulsed the French, who at daybreak the following day resumed the offensive, supported by artillery, and succeeded during the afternoon in taking Blamont and Cirey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Delmont, Switzerland, near the German and French frontiers, in a dispatch dated Sunday, 11 A. M., says:

"Fighting has begun again in Upper Alsace, between Belfort and Altkirch. The sound of gunfire continues to be heard near the frontier. I have heard news that the French force which re-

Japan Notifies Germany She Must Give Up Kiau-chau at Once.

AND WITHDRAW SHIPS

Necessary, She Says, to Remove All Cause of Disturbance in the Far East.

ONE WEEK FOR A REPLY

Cites Alliance with England—Tells United States Neutral Interests Will Be Guarded.

TOKIO, Aug. 16.—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany Saturday night at 8 o'clock, demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau-chau and giving Germany until Sunday, Aug. 23, to comply with the demand. Otherwise, the ultimatum asserts, Japan will take action.

The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war.

Takaaki Kato, the Japanese Foreign Minister, simultaneously with the dispatch of the ultimatum, conferred with George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, and made to him a broad statement caluculated to assure the United States that American interests in the Far East would be safeguarded and the integrity of China upheld.

Owing to doubts whether communications with Berlin were assured, Japan in order to insure the arrival of the ultimatum forwarded it to Berlin by six channels, including Washington, London, and Stockholm. The Government also notified Count von Rex, German Ambassador to Japan, and likewise retarded the time limit for a reply until Aug. 23.

Germany Storing Provisions.

Inspired utterances express regret at the inability to maintain neutrality, but say that Great Britain, the ally of Japan, is compelled to defend herself against the aggressions of Germany. Moreover, it is pointed out that Germany is making preparations day and night at Kiau-chau, where it is storing provisions, while its warships are scouring the seas of Eastern Asia to the great detriment of commerce, and that its converted cruisers are seizing English merchant vessels. Such actions, it is argued, are directly calculated to disturb the peace of Eastern Asia, and, accordingly, after full and frank communication with Britain, Japan has found herself compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany.

Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, today invited the peers, the newspaper men, and the leading business men of Tokio to come to his office at noon, at 4 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, respectively, when he made known to them the terms of the ultimatum and announced that he would give out the negotiations in connection with the alliance. The Japanese War Office also summoned all newspaper men at 1 o'clock this afternoon, in order that they might receive instructions in regard to the publication of news in the event of a state of war coming into force.

Ministers Counsel Calmness.

The text of the ultimatum created a profound impression, although it had been predicted that Japan was making ready to precipitate war. Count Okuma and Takaaki Kato, in addressing the merchants, members of Parliament and others, counseled a calm attitude. They insisted that Japan had no ambition for territorial aggrandizement.

In reply to a question propounded by a merchant the Foreign Minister unequivocaly denied reports that the United States had interfered in any way in the situation and he added, the United States was not likely to. He said the American Government would be fully informed as to the Japanese position.

Kiau-chau, from which Japan has demanded the withdrawal of Germany, is a town on the peninsula of Shantung, China, leased, with adjoining territory, by Germany in 1898, and soon afterward made a protectorate. The German territory has an area of about 200 square miles. Germany also controls an extended waterfront. Tsing-tau, the seaport in the territory controlled by Germany, is strongly fortified.

CHINA IS HOPEFUL.

Proposal to Restore Territory Is Regarded with Favor.

PEKING, Aug. 16.—Copies of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany were handed to the Chinese Government and the foreign legations today.

As it is not considered likely that Germany will comply with the Japanese demands, preparations are proceeding for a campaign by force of arms. Three British regiments in China have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness for transportation.

The statement in the Japanese ultimatum that Japan proposed to return Tsing-tau, the seaport of the territory controlled by Germany, to China is regarded hopefully by Chinese officials. The Chinese Foreign Board announced tonight that China realized she could not forcibly prevent transgression of her territory. She is, however, strengthening her forces at Tsinan, with the view only to regulating Chinese affairs. A protest will be lodged if the allies land troops beyond the fifty-kilometer limit allowed to German troops for maneuvres.

According to Japanese figures, the German troops at Tsing-tau number 3,500. There are several hundred reservists at the various treaty ports. It is not known where the German fleet has gone. It left port about ten days ago with colliers.

JAPAN NOTIFIES BRYAN.

Mikado's Envoy Says Neutral Interests Will Be Guarded in Far East.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Administration received its first official news of Japan's ultimatum to Germany tonight when the Japanese Ambassador, Vicount Chinda, delivered it to Secretary Bryan in the form of a written announcement. At the same time the Ambassador communicated Japan's assurance to this Government that she would use the utmost effort to safeguard the interests of all nations not immediately concerned in the operations in the Far East.

After the Ambassador's call it became known that the United States Government had determined not to be drawn into the controversy between Japan and Germany in any way. It is said that this Government considers satisfactory the promise of Japan to restore the territory of Kiau-chau to China eventually.

Ambassador Chinda and Mr. Bryan conferred at the home of the Secretary of State. With the substance of the ultimatum to Germany the Japanese Ambassador presented the communication from the Foreign Office at Tokio, and added a strong statement concerning Japan's purposes of maintaining the territorial integrity of the Chinese Republic by restoring to her the territory of Kiau-chau.

While the statement made no direct reference to the United States, it gave assurance that the interests of all powers interested in maintaining the territorial status quo in the Far East would be protected to the utmost.

It developed as a result of the conference that Japan had no assurance up to the present time that its ultimatum had been delivered to Germany, owing to the cable difficulties with that country. In order to make certain of its delivery, a copy of the ultimatum will be communicated to Berlin through the channels of the American Government.

To many of the best-informed persons in Washington, Japan's warlike attitude toward Germany came as a surprise. There had been conflicting advices of an official character, and some officials chose to believe that Japan had no intention of becoming involved in the European struggle. Although officials here are maintaining an attitude of profound circumspection, there is no gainsaying the fact that the new development in the war situation is causing some uneasiness.

Ambassador Chinda called on Secretary Bryan yesterday and when the news of the ultimatum came this morning it was believed in some quarters that the Ambassador had requested this Government to take charge of Japanese interests in Germany should occasion arise.

Sure Proof of Friendliness.

This request, if it was made, contains a grain of comfort to the United States for the reason that a Government would not entrust to a neutral power the care of its citizens and their property rights in the territory of a nation with which it was at war unless the friendliest feeling existed between the neutral nation and the Government to whose interests it would attend. Such a request emphasized friendly feelings between Governments.

It has been admitted by officials, although in a guarded way, that the State Department had under consideration the matter of taking up with Japan and the nations concerned in the European conflict the matter of neutralizing the territory in China controlled by foreign Governments. But the State Department has never acknowledged that it had made any representations on the subject to Japan. After Ambassador Chinda's first call Secretary Bryan declined to say anything about the purpose of the Ambassador's business, and he would not discuss the report that the neutralization scheme had been the occasion for exchanges between the Japanese and American Governments. However, the neutralization suggestion is now a matter of the past. The ultimatum of the Japanese Government disposes of it effectually.

The Administration has sought to maintain the friendliest relations with Japan. Its attitude with regard to the protest of Japan over the alien land law enacted by the California Legislature showed that it had no sympathy with the course of the Pacific Coast State. But the Japanese Government insisted that the matter was one that involved violation of treaty obligations, and that it must be adjusted on that basis. The negotiations have rested there for weeks, and nothing has appeared recently to indicate that they were to be resumed with any prospect of reaching an agreement.

Cause for Uneasiness.

The unsatisfactory condition of these negotiations has been a cause of some uneasiness in Washington, but there has been nothing to show that the controversy over the California land question was likely to get beyond the scope of diplomacy. As the matter stands now it would not afford any real cause for a demand by the radical element in Japan that the Tokio Government take advantage of its attitude toward Germany to insist that the United States settle the land question forthwith. The Japanese Government has shown a firm, but not unfriendly purpose in conducting the negotiations over the land question, and officials here believe that they have reason to hope that the jingo party in Japan will not be strong enough to force strained relations between two nations that have stood together on many occasions in recent years.

It should be understood that discussion of Japan's course in the Orient, so far as it might affect the United States, has been largely academic. Nothing has ever been brought forward to show that, aside from the irritation caused in Japan over the discrimination against Japanese in the Pacific Coast States, there has been any cause for a disturbance of the good relations that have existed between the two Governments. It is true that Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson and a few others have insisted that a conflict between the United States and Japan was inevitable, but the Government's policy in the Far East has been of a disinterested character, and Japan has had every assurance, through the attitude of the Washington Administrations for the last fifteen years, that she had nothing to fear from the United States. The friendliness of the United States was emphasized prior to the Japanese-Russian war, when this Government stood shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain and Japan in the effort to preserve the territorial and administrative entity of China.

Fear Japan's Jingoes.

There has been much discussion in Washington in the last few days over the possibility of Japan's becoming a party to the European war. Some persons professed to believe that the military spirit might gain such ascendency in the Empire that there would be a demand that the operations of the Japanese Fleet be extended to include the capture of German Samoa, which would make Japan a next-door neighbor of the United States and give her a site for a coaling or naval station in the South Pacific. There was some apprehension that the jingo element might insist that now was the time to demand that the United States adjust the California land question in accordance with the Japanese proposals.

But these things have not been supported by any comment from those in authority, and there has been an evident disposition on the part of officials to preserve a "correct" attitude and to discourage any suggestions that

Japan's Ultimatum Demanding That Germany Quit the Far East and Surrender Kiau-chau

TOKIO, Aug. 16.—This is the ultimatum sent to Germany by Japan:

"We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the Far East, and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the Imperial German Government to carry out the following two propositions:

"First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds, and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

"Second—To deliver on a date not later than Sept. 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiau-chau, with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

"The Imperial Japanese Government announces at the same time that in the event of it not receiving by noon on Aug. 23, 1914, an answer from the Imperial German Government, signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the Imperial Japanese Government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SCENE OF WAR

Japan's participation in the war would affect the United States in any direct way.

That the Japanese ultimatum means war with Germany is taken for granted here. That the first move of the Japanese fleet will be to seize the German leased possessions at Kiau-chau and elsewhere in the Shantung peninsula is also taken for granted.

Whether the Japanese campaign will be extended so as to include the seizure of the Caroline Islands and German Samoa is something that only the Japanese Government, and possibly Great Britain, is in a position to say. Opinion here is that with war once declared to exist between Germany and Japan the seizure of the Carolines is certain.

One of the strongest reasons for the assurance felt in certain quarters that Japan will maintain the friendliest attitude toward the United States is that the British Government's influence would be against any other course on the part of her ally. In the effort to save China from dismemberment, this Government gave Great Britain strong support, and showed in many ways that it had no sympathy with the suspected policy of other nations to bring about the break-up of China.

Conditions in the Far East have changed somewhat since then, but nothing has been brought forward to show that Great Britain views with any concern the possession of the Philippines by this Government or fears that the United States desires to increase her importance in the Pacific in a way to give cause for future worry in London.

Our Aid to China.

It was pointed out tonight that as regards the interest of the United States the most important feature of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany was found in the assurance of Japan that the object of the demand that Germany withdraw from Kiau-Chau was that this important segment of Chinese territory would be restored to China. The statement of the Japanese Government on this matter is to be construed as a declaration of intention to respect the territorial integrity of the Chinese nation, which is something that the United States has earnestly desired.

It was an American Secretary of State, John Hay, who proposed at the beginning of the Boxer troubles in 1900 that all the nations having interests in China should respect the administrative entity of what was then the Chinese Empire. So successful was Mr. Hay in his diplomacy that he obtained from all the European Governments concerned and from Japan the solemn assurance that China should not be dismembered. The war between Russia and Japan in 1904 and 1905 brought changes, but it is generally conceded that Mr. Hay's forethought saved China from being divided in a way that would have effectually dispensed with native influence. In his Chinese policy Mr. Hay was supported by the British and Japanese Governments.

Since the beginning of the European war Japan has been preparing her military forces for all emergencies, and has been concentrating her naval strength in the China seas. The American Government has been kept constantly advised of these movements, and has expected that some decisive action on the part of Japan would follow in a formal communication to Germany, as the latter's suggestion for the neutrality of the German provinces apparently did not meet with favor in Japan.

Germany's resources in the Far East are confined in the main to 5,000 men in garrison at Kiau-Chau. These recently have been augmented by all the German troops usually kept in and near Peking and Tien-Tsin to maintain open communication with the seaboard. This latter German force consists of 17 officers and 443 men, all of whom have now been concentrated with the main force at Kiau-Chau.

Japan's resources are far greater, as her warships and armies are all concentrated in the Orient. Japan's naval station in Southern Korea is within 350 miles of Kiau-Chau, and the chief naval depots, arsenals, and naval and military bases in Japan are within 800 miles of Kiau-Chau. It is hardly more than a day's sail for the fleet, and transports convoyed by warships could make the passage in three or four days from the time of concentration and embarkation at Japanese ports.

There are about 1,200 United States marines and infantrymen stationed at Peking. Major Dion Williams commands the 335 marines and the infantrymen are under Col. John C. Wilson.

May Use Ships in Europe.

Japanese naval experts took the view today that Japanese activities would be confined to the Far East, at least for the present. But it was asserted that in the event of war between Japan and Germany, Japan's field of activity would not necessarily be confined to the Far East, because her fleet and forces would be available for operation in conjunction with her ally in western waters, including the home ports of Germany.

Kai-Fu-Shah, Chinese Minister, declined today to make any comment on Japan's ultimatum, saying he had heard absolutely nothing from his Government about it. He had not been officially informed of the ultimatum, having heard of it only through the press notices.

Among experienced diplomats the fact has not escaped notice that Japan's ultimatum not only brings her into the active developments of the present conflict, but also brings her diplomacy as a factor to be reckoned with when the final councils of Europe are held to settle the strife. Thus far the conflicts of Europe have been settled by the congresses of European powers.

Kiau-Chau a Stronghold.

The military and naval conditions at Kiau-Chau, and the political events leading up to the present crisis were outlined today by a distinguished diplomat of the Far East. He pointed out that Kiau-Chau was the great German stronghold of the Orient. Since it was taken from China elaborate fortifications have been built, until it is now considered to be as formidable as the great fortress at Port Arthur in which the Russians withstood the Japanese for months. It is now occupied by a German force of about 5,000 men. The entire establishment is under a German Military Governor.

Back of the fortress the Germans have improved the land, so as to assure a large and constant source of supplies to the fortress. Still further back a network of railways has been developed by concessions until German influence is now practically paramount throughout the whole of the important province of Shantung. The naval defenses of Kiau-Chau front on the bay, which is large and deep and adequate for the manoeuvring of a fleet. However, the German naval force there at present consists chiefly of cruisers and gunboats, without any battleships or a large naval organization comparing with what Japan maintains in her own waters. It is expected, therefore, that in the event of operations against Kiau-Chau they would be of a military rather than a naval character.

It is the belief of Japanese strategists that Germany can withdraw her ships within the harbor, mine the entrance against approach, and then depend upon the military garrison and the strength of the fortress to protect it against a movement from the land side. The Japanese fleet, it is expected, would station itself at the entrance to the harbor, much as it did at Port Arthur when the Russian fleet was held there, and that military forces would be brought from Japan to lay siege to the fortress on the land side.

From the Japanese standpoint, Kiau-Chau's chief menace to Japan is that it lies directly opposite Korea, the great field of Japanese colonial development, and also just across the sea from the southerly Japanese islands.

Explaining the political effect of Germany's operation of Kiau-chau, this diplomatic authority on Oriental affairs said the issue presented today had its origin in the events of the Japan-China war. At that time, he said, Japan had succeeded in taking Port Arthur from China. Yielding to pressure from Germany and other European powers Japan relinquished the prize. Shortly after this a German fleet occupied Kiau-Chau, claiming it as an indemnity for attacks on Germans.

China has long sought to have this territory restored, thus re-establishing her territorial integrity in North China. Japan's constant avowed policy has been to bring about the return of Kiau-Chau to China, and it is now asserted in authoritative Japanese quarters that Japan has no territorial aspirations whatever as to Kiau-Chau, that her sole purpose is its restoration to China and to preserve the territorial integrity of China, and at the same time to remove the menace to peace caused by the presence of a remote alien power in a powerful stronghold on the China Sea.

JAPANESE SHIP READY.

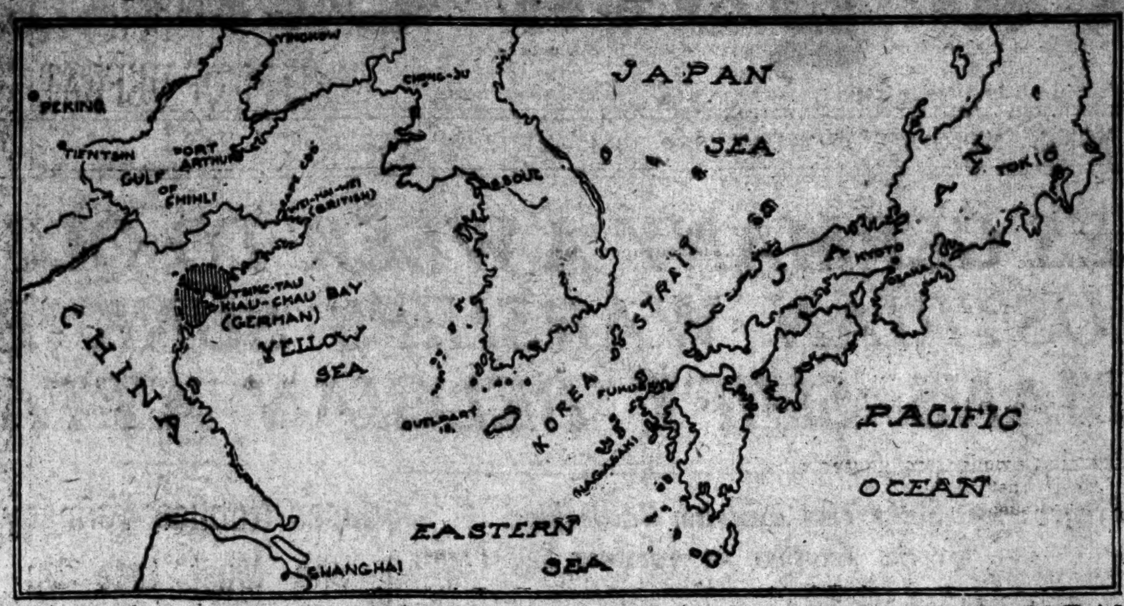
Cruiser Idzumo Prepares to Sail on Thirty Minutes' Notice.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 16.—The Japanese armored cruiser Idzumo, Capt. Moriama commanding, has received orders from Tokio to be ready to sail upon thirty minutes' notice.

The Japanese commander this morning sought permission to fill all bunkers with fuel. The request was granted and the Japanese sailors worked steadily all day loading. Capt. Moriama expects to leave port in twenty-four hours, but said that he did not believe the Idsumo would return to Japan for some time.

"Our mission is not yet completed," he said, but he refused to say what the mission was.

The German cruiser Leipsic is somewhere off San Francisco and her companion, the Nuernberg, is further north.



KIAU-CHAU, GERMANY'S FAR EASTERN COLONY NEAR JAPAN

GERMAN EMBASSY IN DARK.

Japan's Ultimatum Not Yet Received by von Heimhausen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The German Embassy, represented by E. Haniel von Heimhausen, its Chargé d'Affaires, has not received anything official from his Government relative to Japan's ultimatum.

Asked if he was receiving anything by wireless from Berlin, the Chargé d'Affaires replied:

"Not regularly."

Mr. von Heimhausen excused himself from giving any statement relative to the Japanese situation.

The embassy will close here on Aug. 19, and the officials will return to Washington, although the Chargé d'Affaires will keep his Summer home open a while longer.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Full Text of Agreement Which Makes Japan England's Ally.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The text of the offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Great Britain, under which Japan has issued an ultimatum to Germany, became available here today and is as follows:

AGREEMENT OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND JAPAN.
Signed at London, July 13, 1911.

PREAMBLE.

The Government of Great Britain and the Government of Japan, having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of the twelfth of August, 1905, and believing that a revision of that agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said agreement, namely:

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India.

(b) The preservation of the common interests of all powers in China, by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities, commerce, and industry of all nations in China.

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and India, and the defense of their special interests in the said region.

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of Great Britain or Japan, any rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ARTICLE II.

If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any power or powers, either high contracting party should be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this agreement, the other high contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ARTICLE III.

The high contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this agreement.

ARTICLE IV.

Should either contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.

ARTICLE V.

The condition under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present administration and the motions by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the high contracting parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ARTICLE VI.

The present agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years, the intention of terminating shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it, but if when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actively engaged in war, the alliance shall ipso facto continue until peace is concluded.

E. GREY,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c.
TAKAAKI KATO,
Ambassador Extraordinary.

The foregoing is the latest revised text, and the one at present in operation.

As the United States has treaties of general arbitration both with Great Britain and Japan, Article IV. of the Anglo-Japanese alliance excepts this country from the operation of the agreement.

It is understood that recent exchanges between English and Japanese officials has brought out the view of Great Britain that her special interest in the Far East as recorded in the treaty of alliance was being endangered by the operations of German warships against English warships in Eastern waters and by the general conditions growing out of Germany's strong military position at Kiau-chau. Japan was quick to accept the view of her ally.

APPEALS TO CALIFORNIA.

German-Americans Tell Gov. Johnson England Imperils Us.

The Chamber of German-American Commerce of 11 Broadway, of which Hubert Cillis is the President and Heinrich Charles the Secretary, yesterday sent the following telegram to the Governor of California:

New York City, Aug. 16, 1914.
To the Hon. Hiram Johnson, Governor of California, Sacramenta, Cal.:

We respectfully call your attention to the action of England to draw Japan into the present war. This is the same England that during the struggle of the American Colonies for independence aroused the Indians and armed them against American patriots. England having refused to localize the European troubles to the Balkans, is not content in having mobilized the Russian semi-barbarians against Germany's civilization and culture, but has now also dragged into the sphere of war the Mongolians, and through them the Pacific Ocean.

The Japanese, being once let loose, may not rest satisfied to snap the small German colony in China and establish naval bases at the Carolines and at Samoa, giving them two fortified harbors between the Philippines and the United States. With their enormous army and navy mobilization they may use this opportunity to make themselves the complete masters of the Pacific Ocean. Already the status quo in that part of the world has been upset by England's perfidious action, and what will become of the open door on the Asiatic shore of the Pacific?

There is great danger that under these circumstances the United States might also be embroiled in the world-wide conflagration, and if so she has England to thank for it. We maintain that this is intended by England, as she considers the United States and Germany her most formidable commercial rivals. Kindly let us know your views by telegraph.

CHAMBER OF GERMAN-AMERICAN COMMERCE, INC.,
11 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. Charles gave copies of the telegram to reporters, and in doing so said frankly that he believed the action of Japan in sending an ultimatum to Germany foreshadowed trouble in which the United States probably would play an important part.

"Do you really mean to intimate that the United States may be drawn into this war of the European powers?" Mr. Charles was asked.

"Yes, and on the side of Germany," he answered.

Mr. Charles said the opinion was held in well-informed German circles here that if Japan seized the Caroline Islands and the Samoan Islands in the Pacific Ocean that belonged to Germany the United States would be precipitated in warfare against Japan.

"The Caroline Islands are German," said Mr. Charles, "and the Samoan Islands are owned by Germany and the United States. If Japan should take any of these islands from Germany she would have coaling stations between the United States and the Philippines. America could not stand that."

Mr. Charles did not explain why the telegram had been sent to Gov. Johnson of California instead of to the President of the United States. The impression created, however, was that the reason the President was ignored in the matter and Gov. Johnson brought into the case, was because of the fact that much bitterness was occasioned between a great many Californians and the Japanese resident in that State. President Wilson at that time sent Secretary Bryan to Sacramento to plead in the President's name against the passage of any laws that would endanger the friendship of the United States and Japan.

WINS FIRST FRENCH CROSS IN THE WAR

Lieut. Bruyant, a Young Dragoon Officer, Joins the Legion of Honor.

HE AND SIX ROUT 27

Bruyant and His Followers Kill Two and Wound Half a Dozen Uhlans, the Rest Fleeing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Every man in France is envying a young dragoon officer, Lieut. Bruyant, to whom has been given the first Cross of the Legion of Honor in the war. Every woman with a husband, son, or sweetheart in the army is praying that he may get a chance to do equally well.

Today a full account of Bruyant's exploit is published from one who saw it. This proves that his men share the credit, for a very trying feat of arms it was.

About 3:30 on a hot afternoon the Lieutenant and six men were scouting near the frontier. Suddenly they saw horsemen moving a good way off. They made them out to be a patrol of twenty-seven Uhlans. At first the men were impatient to be after them, in spite of the difference in numbers. Bruyant wisely kept them back. He was too capable a soldier to rush rashly upon them.

Shots were exchanged and a German fell. Then the patrol cantered away. They were four to one, but they did not care to fight.

The French followed up resolutely. The Germans kept their distance. When the dragoons trotted the Uhlans trotted, too. Now the former would gallop across a bit of open country. The Germans would gallop away just as quickly. Evidently they were making for shelter.

Soon Bruyant saw that they were trying to reach a wood where they could take cover. There was no time to be lost. He knew that if they got there they would escape him. Now was the moment to unchain the ardor of his men. He gave orders to draw swords and charge. The seven spurred their horses and fell upon the twenty-seven with shouts of defiance.

The shock demoralized the Germans. They made no stand at all. One was killed by a lance thrust. The officer in command was drawing his revolver when Bruyant cut him down with his sabre. Six more were wounded and knocked off their horses. The rest fled in disorder.

The fight only lasted a minute. The fame of it will live for centuries, as long as France recalls proudly the dash and courage of her sons.

FRENCH ADVANCE IS GENERAL.

French Pushing Germans Back in Blamont District and Beyond.

By G. H. PERRIS,

NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The advance of the French armies on the eastern frontier now appears to be general.

Following is a review of the latest information available at the French War Office:

A series of important and successful engagements is reported from the district of Blamont and Cirey, between Luneville and the frontier.

On Friday night one of the French divisions opened an attack upon positions held by a Bavarian Army corps, which was strongly intrenched within field works before the little town of Blamont. The German outposts having been pushed back, operations ceased until dawn yesterday, when the French resumed the offensive. During the morning Blamont and the village of Cirey, five miles eastward, were both recaptured, the infantry attack being powerfully supported by artillery.

The German forces then occupied hills overlooking from the north the ground they had yielded, but in the face of a new French advance movement retired in the direction of Saarburg, leaving many dead, wounded, and prisoners, both in the villages and on the hillsides.

Three or four miles to the south, the French troops had on Friday occupied Donon, one of the chief summits of the Vosges, 3,300 feet in height, and just beyond the frontier. This is a famous view point, and one may imagine the joy with which the French soldiers would look out upon the lowlands of Alsace and Lorraine, spread like a map below them. In capturing this position over 500 Germans were taken prisoners.

Further north, in the Briey district, it has been found that Bavarian troops have pillaged houses and maltreated the civil populace before retiring.

In general the French side of the eastern frontier appears to be cleared of invading forces.

In Alsace, also, the retiring Germans are reported to have burned many houses and shot many inhabitants.

A step forward has been taken in Southern Alsace by the capture of Thann, a little manufacturing town of 8,000 inhabitants at the foot of the Vosges and midway between Mülhausen and the frontier. The prisoners taken here state that Gen. von Daimling, Commander of the Fifteenth German Army Corps, was wounded at Ste. Blaise village in one of the Alsatian valleys, thirty miles to the north.

A German standard was captured at Thann, which was Daimling's headquarters. This is apparently the first standard taken, and therefore its captor will win the prize of 1,000 francs offered by a Parisian flag manufacturer.

In all these actions French observers are struck by the inferiority of the German gun fire.

FRENCH ANTI-GERMAN CHARGE

Officers' Corps Said to be Tyrannical and Demoralized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Favoritism and gross ill-treatment of private soldiers by officers are alleged to be rife in the German Army. In addition to this, the demoralization of the German corps of officers is said to have attained almost incredible proportions.

I had a brief conversation with one of four German officers at Rheims yesterday. They had been taken prisoners in a cavalry skirmish near Conflans. They had been cut off from the main body of their cavalry, had taken refuge in an old barn, were surrounded, and obliged to surrender. They will be sent to a depot in the west.

The German officers appeared to be in good spirits and were very grateful to the French for the considerate treatment they had received. With regard to the various outrages alleged to have been committed by German soldiers they said emphatically that if these were true, they could have been perpetrated only by maddened and irresponsible individuals.

A striking incident occurred at Rheims yesterday. A German prisoner who was watching the departure of French troops was ill-advised enough to shout: "Vive la France!" Immediately a French officer standing near cried out: "Silence!"

Americans giving up Foreign Tours can find Ideal Conditions in the Mountains of Western North Carolina at

Grove Park Inn

The Finest Resort Hotel in the World.

High altitude. Delightful in the Fall. Cool, restful sleep. Finest golf links in the South adjoining hotel. No mosquitoes. Full information at offices of the Southern Railway or direct by wire from us.

GROVE PARK INN
Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.

STILL HOLD EYDTKUHNEN.

Germans Fail to Retake Town—Aerial Scouts Active.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Attempts of the German forces to retake Eydtkuhnen were repulsed with loss. The Russians drove back the German cavalry and infantry detachments.

The Germans have been using their aeroplanes so energetically ever since the opening of military operations that it is believed they must shortly come to the end of their stock of petrol, besides wearing out their motors. With regard to the supply of petrol, Germany can only replenish it by importation, and its nature prevents the preservation of large stores.

Russian aeroplanes have now begun actively scouting far into German territory.

AEROPLANE POST TO ALSACE.

French Aviators Drop Thousands of War Bulletins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—French aeroplanes flying across Alsace are spreading the news of French successes and German reverses in Belgium. Leaflets specially translated into the local patois by an Alsatian Deputy who is now a volunteer in the French Army are distributed in thousands over every town and village, the inhabitants receiving the glad tidings literally from the heavens.

Owing to the dissemination of false news by the Germans this is the first intimation received by the Alsatians that instead of the Germans being everywhere victorious, Paris blazing with revolution, President Poincaré assassinated, the truth is that the Kaiser's armies have been checked and his fleet blockaded.

BOMBS FROM AIR ON METZ AIRSHIPS

Daring Feat of Two French Aviators Who Dare the Fortress Cannon.

ENGINE OF ONE STOPPED

But Volplaning Down He Threw His Bomb at Zeppelin Shed—Motor Then Worked Again.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle War Service.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A brilliant exploit is reported today.

Two French aviators, Lieut. Cesari and Corporal Prudhotea, left Verdun at 5:30 on Friday evening, each alone on his aeroplane, with the object of reconnoitering above the great German fortresses at Metz and, if possible, of destroying the military airship sheds which stand outside the city near the Château de Flesgate, where the capitulation of 1870 was signed.

The aviators reached their destination, Cesari being nearly 3,000 yards and the Corporal 2,500 yards above the line of the forts. They were quickly detected and subjected to a ceaseless rain of shots.

At the critical moment when they were making the direction of the drill ground the Lieutenant's motor ceased to work. Disaster appeared imminent, and Cesari decided at least not to give his life away for nothing. Sweeping downward in a bold volplane, he launched his bomb. Then when the end seemed certain, his engine started working smoothly again.

Meanwhile the Corporal had also thrown his projectile. Neither of them could see through the cloud of smoke from the German guns whether they had attained their object, but they believe themselves to have succeeded.

Hundreds of volleys were fired, until they were far out of range. When they got back safe and sound they were naturally the heroes of the hour, and their exploit figured today in a regimental report which was read out "pour encourager les autres."

PRISONERS WELL TREATED.

Germans Say They Get Better Food in France Than at Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I had the good fortune to witness the arrival of one of the first batches of German prisoners taken by the French troops at the front, and as these were all of the Tenth Regiment of Uhlans, they must have been taken in fighting on the Lorraine-Luxemburg frontier.

There were from 400 to 500, and, as numerous trains of similar dimensions had been passing through all night, the operations must have been of some importance, unless whole bodies of Germans have been surrendering voluntarily.

It was in the little junction of Champigny, in East Paris, that I saw the train stop, and it is a spot full of recollections of 1870, the scene of some of the most sanguinary fighting around Paris. Today the scene has been recast.

I had an opportunity of inspecting the prisoners fairly closely during the brief halt of their train. They were comfortably accommodated in ordinary third-class carriages, four to a side, with an armed guard at each door. The men were dejected enough, and seemed resigned to anything, but their clothing and accoutrements struck me as highly efficient, and, except that they were very hungry when taken, their physical condition was not bad.

I learned from one of the guards that they were surprised at the rations given to them in France, stating that these were much superior to the food they got in Germany, and of course the French are not precisely pampering them. The French soldiers kindly passed them water when the train stopped, and beyond a protest from a few civilian fire-eaters against giving them anything at all, the onlookers were quite well behaved.

A Row Just Prevented.

There were a few officers accommodated in second-class carriages, and two of these gave rise to a slight incident. They were rather ostentatiously smoking big cigars, which led to an elderly man objecting heatedly that he had two sons suffering privations at the front, while these people were allowed luxuries. The Chef de Gare had barely finished soothing him when a cry went up that some others were asking if they could get some wine. Fortunately, the train then moved on.

The prisoners are to be kept in concentration camps at different points in the western part of France.

Shortly thereafter the little station was in the throes of a very different scene, a train containing the Second Regiment of Zouaves from Orange also stopping. One has heard of the janissaries, of whiskered pandours, and fierce hussars, but of all the fire-eaters one has ever seen these Zouaves are the very finest example. They had traveled right through. Most of them were undressed. Many were sitting on the roofs of the cars, regardless of the danger in tunnels, hoarse with singing the battle songs of North African regiments. They were simply boiling with impatience to get to grips with the foe.

CZAR SETS POLES WILD WITH JOY

Continued from Page 1.

with joyful emotion at the profound changes wrought by the whirligig of time that we cannot at present express our feelings coherently."

For years the Poles in Paris have patiently chanted, "As long as we live, Poland cannot die." Today this anthem is being repeated on bended knees by Poles throughout the world, and they gratefully realize that it is England's humanitarian co-operation with France and Russia that has enabled the Czar to take this generous initiative.

I am convinced that when the news of the Czar's proclamation filters through the parts of Poland now dominated by Germany and Austria the Poles in those countries will rise as one man and will, though unprovided with modern weapons, attack the foreign tyrants.

There are many thousands of Poles in England and 3,000,000 in America. They will all make a supreme effort to return to the European Continent and do their share toward the accomplishment of Poland's liberation.

SEE POLAND REVIVED.

French Laud Czar's Plan of Great Barrier Against Pan-Germanism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The French press accords the warmest praise to the Czar's promised restoration of the autonomy of Poland, which is generally regarded as an effective reply to the reports from Austro-German sources that a Polish insurrection is probable.

Stephen Pichon, ex-Foreign Minister, writes in the Petit Journal:

"In face of Germany, who weighs on Poland with the full force of tyrannical oppression, the Czar throws the cry of deliverance and justice. The Poles, who in the Reichstag always united with the Alsatians as a party of protestation, will understand what is implied by the new manifesto.

"What difference in tone, style, and thought between the proclamations emanating from the allies and the Germans! Compare the nobility of views and sentiments of President Poincaré, the Czar, and Kings George and Albert with the inane, insolent platitudes addressed by the enemy to the peoples they have dragged into this abominable struggle.

"One side exhibits the principles of that dignity and moderation which honor Governments and ennoble souls; the other displays brute force, violence, and lies about the origin and the rights and responsibilities of the coming butchery, which they prelude with nameless atrocities."

The Eclair in an editorial indicates that shrewd motives of statesmanship underlie the Czar's proclamation to Poland. "The reconstitution of the Polish nationality," it says, "implies a State consisting of the territories of the ancient kingdom now occupied by the three empires. What a magnificent barrier against Pan-Germanism!"

Gabriel Hanotaux, in a Figaro editorial, shows that the freedom of Poland is certain to dismember the German Empire.

"How the Czar's words will re-echo among the oppressed nations!" he says. "The Slavs in Galicia and Bohemia, Alsatians and Lorrainers, and the Danes in Holstein will all respond to the cry of liberty. We get a vision of a new Europe after this war is waged to exorcise the demons that are maddening Germany, when all who have suffered under their helmeted tyranny will rise in freedom."

The Petit Journal states that on Aug. 14 Choutouchta, head of the Buddhist religion in Mongolia, celebrated at Ourga, Mongolia, a service of prayer for Russian success, which was attended by 10,000 priests, the Russian diplomatic and Consular officials, and the members of the Mongolian Council, thus disproving German predictions that this newly added section of the Russian Empire would cause trouble by revolting.

MME. CURIE IS HOPEFUL.

Czar's Promise First Step Toward Reconciliation with Poles, She Says.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Mme. Pierre Curie, the French scientist, who was born a Pole and whose maiden name was Skiodowska, interviewed by The Temps today in connection with the Russian proclamation promising autonomy to Poland, says:

"This seems to me to be the first important step toward the unity of Poland and reconciliation with Russia. This is necessary for the development of Polish national culture. Russia, as the protector of the Slav peoples, is undertaking a war to defend Servia, and cannot give less to united Poland than Austrian Poland now receives.

"In our time, when national feeling is so intense, it is certain that lasting peace between the Polish people, numbering 25,000,000, and Russia can only come upon the basis of respect for nationality. Germany has done more to destroy Polish national sentiment than she has done in a similar way in Alsace-Lorraine."

Prof. Babinski, a member of the French Academy of Medicine, said the Poles suffered greater oppression in Germany than elsewhere and that the union of the three divisions of that people in Russia, Austria, and Germany would prove a veritable resurrection.

RUSSIA'S REWARD FOR WAR.

Polish Proclamation an Indication of What She Will Expect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 17.—The Czar's Polish proclamation is regarded as the most interesting piece of war news of the week end. The Daily News says the document sets Russia's allies a problem, for it contains at the very beginning of the war the Russian conception of what the map of Eastern Europe is to look like after a victorious peace.

"In the Czar's view," it says, "Germany is to lose her Polish provinces and Austria is to lose Galicia, a blow which in her case would mean the destruction of Austria. Russia is to gain what Germany and Austria lose, and she is not only to see her frontier advanced toward middle Europe, but she is to control the Balkans by her hegemony over the subordinate Slav States."

The Chronicle points out that the proclamation has a distinct military bearing, since the large proportion of something like 10 per cent. of the Prussian and Austrian field armies consists of Poles.

NAMES KING FOR POLAND.

Austrian Commander's Action—German Threats with Promises.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russian Commander in Chief has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Poland which it is understood merely foreshadows an act of state, to be promulgated shortly.

Germany has been particularly active in flooding Poland with leaflets promising a new heaven on earth for all who take sides against Russia, and threatening to shoot at sight all who favor the Russian cause. These leaflets have been scattered broadcast by aeroplanes.

The Russian promises are straightforward, practical, and reasonable, going no further than local self-government, the use of the Polish language in local and public affairs, and freedom for the Polish religion.

The comments of the Polish leaders correspond to the restrained language of the Russian proclamation. They inspire a feeling of confidence in the attachment of Poland to the Slav cause against Teutonic aggression in every form.

Austria is reported to have nominated the Archduke Charles Stephen as King of Poland. The nomination emanates from the Austrian Commander in Chief. As the Austrian troops hitherto have been particularly unsuccessful in making headway into Poland against the Russian outposts this nomination is somewhat premature and as a ruse de guerre is received here with smiles.

POLE HOPES RUSSIA WINS.

Local Leader Says Germans Also Oppress His Race.

Kazimirz Jaworowski, manager of the Polish National Alliance, said last night that the Czar's promise of autonomy held a bright prospect before the Polish race, and that he believed the Poles in Austria and Germany, as well as in Russia, would pray for the defeat of the Germans.

"The Poles are treated better in Russia now than they are in Germany," he said. "Although Russia has done its best to Russianize Poland by crushing the Polish national feeling, imprisoning Polish patriots, and attempting even to suppress the Polish language, Germany has gone still further in its efforts to Germanize its Polish territory.

"Bismarck's idea was to force German civilization upon the world and the most extreme measures have been taken to enforce this policy in German Poland. Taking advantage of every possible pretext, the Germans have dispossessed the Poles of their land and handed it over to Germans. The Russians have not gone so far as this. They, as a general rule, have allowed the Poles to keep their land.

"For my own part, I would do anything to defeat Germany, and I think the Poles of Germany and Austria for the most part wish to see France and Russia successful. The Poles are Slavs. The fight is between the Germans and the Slavs.

"I hope that if the Czar is successful, he carries out his promises to reunite Poland and grant it autonomy. That would not mean Poland would be free, but that it would enjoy more freedom than now. The Czar would be the King of Poland and the Government of Poland undoubtedly would be carried on largely by men appointed by the Czar. However, if Poland got the right to have a share in its Government, even if the Czar remained supreme, the country would be greatly benefited.

"Autonomy would mean that efforts to suppress the Polish language, the Polish national spirit, and the Polish traditions would be at an end. Under a despotic government in Russia and under more despotic governments still in Germany and Austria, the Polish race has existed under the most crushing of burdens. Reunited and granted partial liberty and the right to live under fair conditions, it would flourish and again take its place as a great race."

POLAND'S TROUBLED HISTORY.

Once Great and Powerful Kingdom Dismembered by Three Empires.

The reported promise of autonomy to Russian Poland by the Czar in return for its loyalty during the present European war injects a subsidiary interest into the situation which will not fail to stir the imagination of that part of the world which knows how fiercely the spirit of nationalism burns to this very day in the Polish people, which, once a strong force in making the history of Europe, now finds its lands divided among three nations and its very language threatened with extinction.

In the middle of the eighteenth century Poland was a large and powerful kingdom, while its beginnings go back to almost legendary ages. From the time of the reign of Mieczyslaw, between 962 and 992, history that is accepted by modern historians as authentic has been written about Poland. Under his reign she was Christianized, an edict being issued in 980 that every Pole who had not been baptized should undergo baptism. Mieczyslaw was a suitor for the daughter of the King of Bohemia, who would not give her hand to a pagan, and the fact that the Germans had previously conquered Poland and insisted on Christianity was another condition that advanced the cause of Christianity among the Poles.

Mieczyslaw was succeeded by his son Boleslaw, surnamed the Great, and after him came a long line of Kings who upheld the fortunes of Poland on an equal level with the constantly warring peoples of Europe, as then constituted. From the very beginning Russia was an enemy. Relations with the Germanic nations were in the main peaceable, although there were wars with them. Austria's name does not make its entrance into Polish history until comparatively late, but then Austria was as an enemy.

During the reign of Boleslaw the King murdered with his own hand St. Stanislaw, who had interdicted all the Polish churches. Boleslaw went to a chapel where the saint was holding mass, and when his followers were restrained by a miracle from the murder Boleslaw himself put him to death with his sword. He was forced to flee into Hungary, and for 200 years the Popes refused the title of kingdom for Poland as a result of the murder.

In the reign of Casimir III., called the Great, the material prosperity of the kingdom increased notably. The principal towns, Dantsic and Cracow, to increase their commercial importance, joined the Hanseatic League, and the towns on the Vistula grew in wealth and number. At this time the name of Warsaw begins to appear, though it was not made the capital of the kingdom until about 1312.

Shortly after 1389 the Poles, under King Wladyslaw, were seriously beaten by the Turks at Varna, in Bulgaria, and the kingdom was in straits, even though Bohemia and Hungary had been added to the dominion by election shortly after Wladyslaw's accession.

Sigismund II. (1548 to 1572) lost the Palatinate of Polotsk to Ivan the Terrible and Livonia to the Swedes. In his reign the Diet of Lublin closely bound Poland and Lithuania. The throne had now become elective and the nobles had gradually encroached on the power of the King by the adoption of the pacta conventa. After Sigismund II. there was an interregnum and the throne was publicly offered for election by the nobles. The candidates were the Archduke of Austria, a Swedish Prince; Ivan the Terrible of Russia, and Henry of Valois, brother of the French King.

The French Duke was elected and signed the pacta conventa, which he had no intention of carrying out. He was one of the worst characters his line had produced, and, sharing in the guilt of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, came there unpopular. He had little love for his task, which was only to endure for five months. When he had private advices which told him he was to succeed his brother to the throne of France he prepared a great reception, at which he was more gracious to his Polish subjects than he had ever been before.

When he retired for the night, he left the palace by a remote exit and rushed for France as fast as horses would carry him. He was pursued by Polish officials, and after he had entered German lands he parleyed with them. He said in a vague way that when he had restored France to tranquility he would return, a promise he had no intention of keeping.

After this the lot of Polish Kings became even more difficult, principally owing to the power of the nobles and the small armies of retainers each of them maintained, thus preventing national unity.

The greatest of Polish Generals, and one of the first soldiers of the age, Sobieski, was made King in 1674 under the title of John III. During his reign there was a new invasion of Turks and Moslems with a huge army. In 1683 they swept the plains of Hungary and laid siege to Vienna. Emperor Leopold and his court promptly fled. The Polish King, who had been solicited by the Emperor himself, and upon whom all Europe looked as its only possible savior, joined with the German troops and led an assault that put the enemy completely to rout. Six Pashas were slain, and the booty captured was enormous.

There were more wars, in which France, Sweden and Russia figured, and in the succeeding years the kingdom was rent by factional strife, and anarchy and pillaging by the peasantry. Then came a King who was a mere puppet in the hands of Russia. In 1768 a few patriots met in the town of Bar and formed the Confederation of Bar. It looked as if they would throw off the foreign influence, but finally Russia prevailed and the band broke up, Casimir Pulawski, one of the leading spirits, leaving for America to aid the colonies in the War of the Rebellion.

The partition of the country had already been agreed upon secretly between Russia, Prussia and Austria, the idea having been suggested apparently by Frederick the Great.

In 1772 the partition was put into effect, Prussia and Austria getting their desired portion and Russia what was called White Russia, with all the land beyond the Dnieper. The Poles were obliged to sanction this plunder of their country by a diet held in 1778. Strife among the nobles followed, and again there was intervention, Russia by this extending her line to the centre of Lithuania and Volhynia. An insurrection broke out under Thaddeus Kosciusko, but he was defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Maciejowice in 1794. Shortly afterward Warsaw was taken and the Kingdom of Poland came to an end. The King resigned the crown in 1795 and was summoned to St. Petersburg where, it was said, he was subjected to continual humiliation at the hands of the Czar until he died there.

By the treaty of Vienna in 1815 there was again a resettlement of Poland, under the terms of which that portion which went to Russia was to form a constitutional kingdom subject to the Czar, with a fairly liberal constitution. Two revolutions subsequently, in 1830 and 1863, were attempted by Polish patriots, both of which were unsuccessful. The second one cost the Poles the official loss of their language in Russia, for it was ordered that thereafter Russian should be used in all official documents instead of Polish, and the University of Warsaw was Russified. In Prussian Poland the assimila- [illegible]

FIGHTING IN BELGIUM DESCRIBED IN THE TIMES'S DISPATCHES

HAELEN'S FIELDS SOWN WITH DEAD

Twelve Hundred Germans in One Long Trench Tells Story of Fierce Engagement.

LED BLINDLY TO SLAUGHTER

Belgians Were Expert in Finding Cover, While Their Foes Were the Reverse.

A TRAGEDY OF MEMENTOS

Letter from Soldier to Sweetheart—Postcards from Fathers to Fighting Sons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Across the battlefield of Diest there is a brown stretch of harrowed ground half a furlong in width. It is the grave of 1,200 Germans who fell in the fight on Wednesday. All over the field there are other graves, some of Germans, some of Belgians, and some of horses.

When I reached the place this afternoon peasants with long mattocks and spades were turning in the soil. For two full days they had been at the work of burial. They were sick at heart. Their corn is ripe for cutting in the battlefield, but little of it will be harvested. Dark paths in their turnip fields are sodden with the blood of men and horses.

The battleground should be called Haelen rather than Diest, for it was in and through and behind the little village of Haelen that the deadly test of strength took place.

The result has been already stated. The Germans lost three-fifths of their force of 5,000 men. Two thousand were killed, 800 wounded, and 300 taken prisoners.

So far as numbers go, the fight was small, compared with the enormous armies in the field, but there is ample evidence that it was fierce, out of proportion to its size.

The battle ground is, roughly, three miles long. Near one end is the village of Haelen, which was held on Tuesday morning by Belgian troops. On Tuesday afternoon it was attacked by a large body of Uhlans, artillery and infantry, and entered late in the evening. The ground on that side is still occupied by German troops; in fact, the German outposts were reported only a mile away while we were in the village, so I was unable to examine the ground.

The traces of the fighting in the village and surrounding area are only too clear. The walls are pierced by bullet holes, and the windows are all broken. The church spire stands half uncovered, the work of a passing shell, and the clock is wrenched from its place.

The Belgian troops retired at night across the railway track, a road, and some open fields sloping toward the village to a position in a wood about a mile and a half distant. There they placed their guns.

The Belgians showed good marksmanship (they despise the German shooting) and in a very little time they forced the Germans to retire or attack again.

The enemy chose the latter course, and had to come into the open country by three routes, one over a little bridge along the road, another to the left behind a wood, and the third to the right, in the shelter of a wood and a low-lying lane.

Over the bridge they had come in a solid column, and the machine guns, masked in a wood, mowed them down like corn. Probably (but none of my informants was sure) this attack failed completely. At least, there were the most dead beside the bridge. The charge of 300 Uhlans, who were held in check for a short time by seventeen Belgians at one corner, seems, however, to have come near success. The derelict helmets and lances that covered the fields show that the charge was pressed well up to the guns and to the trenches in the turnip fields where the Belgian soldiers lay.

On the German left mitrailleuses got to work behind and in the houses on the outskirts of the villages. Five of these houses are burned to the ground and two others further out are broken all to pieces and burned. In a shed a peasant was weeping over the dead bodies of his cows.

The German shooting appears not to have been accurate enough to cover the advance of the infantry.

From the result of the cavalry attack a curious and interesting point about the German Army is obvious. Their lances, which are made of tube iron, light and exquisitely finished, lay about, most of them twisted and bent. The Belgians use bamboo. These, one of their officers said, were very much better, for they yielded to a thrust, while the German weapons, if used hardly, bent in the lancer's hand. One lance, from which I took the black and white pennon, was bent like a bow, as if the man had been shot, and in falling from his horse had leaned his full weight on it as the point struck the ground.

By afternoon the Germans had retired beyond the village, and there they are still waiting as we on this side are waiting for another effort to pierce this gallant line.

So much for the battle.

It would be easy now at the beginning of the war to write of its tragedy. The villagers have each a tale to tell of the loss. All the 1,200 men in the long grave were men with wives, sweethearts, and parents. All the Belgian soldiers and the others buried, where they fell, have mourners.

Letter from the Battlefield.

A letter which I picked up on the field and am endeavoring to have identified and sent to her for whom it is intended will speak for all. It is written in ink on half a sheet of thin notepaper. There is no date and no place. Probably it was written on the eve of battle, in the hope that it would reach its destination if the writer died. This is the translation:

Sweetheart (Chère Amie): Fate in this present war has treated us more cruelly than many others. If I have not lived to create for you the happiness of which both our hearts dreamed, remember my sole wish is that now you should be happy. Forget me. Create for yourself some happy home that may restore to you some of the greater pleasures of life.

For myself, I shall have died happy in the thought of your love. My last thought has been for you and for those I leave at home. Accept this, the last kiss from him who loved you.

The signature, I think, is Detienn, and on the back is a postscript saying that if his photographs should cause her unhappiness, she should return them to his parents.

Postcards from fathers with blessings on their gallant sons, I found, too, on the field, also little mementos of people and places, carried by the men as mascots.

Everywhere were broken lances, German and Belgian, side by side, scabbards and helmets, saddles and guns. These the peasants were collecting in a pile to be removed by the military.

High up over the grave of the twelve hundred, as we stood there, a German biplane came and went, hovering like a carrion crow, seeking other victims for death.

In the village itself death was still busy. A wounded German died as we stood by his side, and a Belgian soldier placed a handkerchief over his face.

The soldiers, who filled the little market place, may be fighting for life now. As I write the enemy are in force not a mile away from them, and at any moment they may be attacked.

Thought They Were in France.

It is significant that all the German prisoners believed that they were in France. The deception, it appears, was necessary to encourage the attack, and the 1,200 dead in that harrowed field died without knowing who or what they were fighting.

By the courtesy of the authorities I was able yesterday to visit the caserne, where there were 400 German prisoners of war.

"I never saw men sleep as did the soldiers of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Corps of the German Army who are prisoners of war. They lay like logs, poor fellows," said one of their custodians. "They told us that when they came they had hardly any sleep for seven days and nights."

In the matter of treatment of war prisoners as well as defense, Belgium is setting a splendid example. The soldiers feel that they can afford to show humanity toward even "les barbares."

Most of the prisoners came from Liege, though some had been taken in outpost skirmishes and more were expected from Diest.

Those who had arrived first had their sleep out when I visited the caserne. They were eager for news, and some were anxious to tell me what they thought of it all.

Initiative Drilled Out of Them.

Only a few, however, would describe their capture. They were ashamed, but I am certain that every one was a man of courage. Their surrender was no fault of theirs; it was the fault of the German system which was to beat the world.

They had all been goose-stepped and drilled for years—they were trained soldiers, most of them third-year men on the active list, but their capture in every case was due to the fact that they had been drilled out of all independence.

At Diest 300 surrendered the moment they lost their officers. Some were caught in a crossfire and immediately cast away their rifles and threw up their hands. They did not know what else to do. I gathered that none of them have ever been trained in the art of taking cover, unless they are fighting in trenches, while the Belgian soldiers are cleverly making the best use of their hedges and ditches.

If 500 marksmen across a line could without fail demolish a German corps by picking off the officers, that is the way it is being done and it is the way it should be done, for if there is any quarrel at all in this war, it is a quarrel of democracy with Prussian officerdom.

The prisoners in Caserne had very little comment to make on the cause of the war. One old colonial veteran, a jolly fellow with four medals, whose trade was war, was ready to give the best to the Belgians without a murmur. Their fighting was an eye-opener, he said, and there was almost a chuckle in his voice, as he added, "Our War Office will never learn."

BELGIANS CALM AMID PERIL.

War Office Bulletin Warns People of Huge Task Before Them.

By THOMAS NAYLOR.
NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.—It is impossible to resist paying a tribute of admiration to the calmness of the whole Belgian people. There is no panic and no terror at the near presence of the Teutonic hosts, but sublime confidence in the justice of their cause and in their ultimate triumph.

The spirit of the people is reflected in a bulletin issued by the War Office last night. It said that the Government had taken every step necessary to defend the country, but warned the people of the gigantic nature of the task imposed upon a nation of 7,000,000 people to repulse the attack of the Teutonic leviathan.

Everybody speaks highly of the calm confidence of the French soldiers, which is in marked contrast to the attitude of the Germans, as shown by indications from the letters and the conversations of prisoners. They have no heart in the war, forced upon the empire by the dominant Prussian military caste.

PRAISES HEROISM OF BELGIAN TROOPS

Brave and Tense in Battle, Yet Kind to Their Wounded Enemies.

'SABRED TWO THIS MORNING'

Remark of a Brown-Faced Belgian Cavalryman Who That Moment Was Bandaging a Wounded Foe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAELEN, Belgium, Saturday, Aug. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Fine fellows, these little Belgians! Intelligent, quick to respond; rather weary now and strained, for many have been already long in the field. Day and night they have been fighting at odds of ten to one.

They are men who think, and they fight better for it—a desperately exhausting fight. It is dispersed in parties over their immense front. They have to rush to concentrate the moment one of the small squadrons of German cavalry, infinitely scattred, is sighted. Some have thus been in three separate engagements in one day in different places; but they are as stout-hearted as ever.

If we tell them what the world thinks of their heroism they smile with half-humorous pleasure. When we tell them what we guess of the nearness of their allies they crowd around with conscious delight, not for themselves, but for their nation and cause.

As we pass among them in their rest moments it is easy to make them cluster laughing like a crowd of alert boys; but in the fighting line they are as tense as wires, with a concentrated sternness that the Germans are learning to respect. "I have sabered two this morning," a powerful, brown-faced lad, a cavalryman, who had just finished bandaging a German dragoon with a broken back, said to me quite simply today in a cottage at Haelen.

Haelen is wrecked. The village was the scene of that desperate fight two days ago where the Belgians proved their heroism in the field. Today it has been the scene of a renewed attack and of unshaken resistance to the Germans.

The Germans had to fall back upon the base of their army corps at Kermpt, but have been pressing forward again with even more overwhelming numbers.

As we moved across the long-contested bridge and the broken, battle-scarred street, it was to the sound of cannon and wagons bringing up fresh ammunition, which poured past us. On the stones under the walls knots of soldiers, too weary to shift their feet, lay sleeping during their hour of release from the front. At intervals around the battered church wall came stretchers with still more quiet dead.

For the fourth time in that long, harried day I was admitted to the improvised ambulance rooms. The wounded German prisoners, as they came in, were treated with just the same care, and their death was dignified with the same respect as our own friends; and yet the stories that are told of their cruelty to peasants, sincerely believed by the soldiers, are terrible.

I was even allowed to speak to some of the wounded in their own language. Not one had a word of complaint. Poor fellows! They all believed they had been fighting against the French. I think two of the finest men I have ever seen were a Belgian Corporal and a German private, who lay dying of bullet wounds in half burned villages a few miles apart. In a cottage yard a peasant woman with four children round her, who had seen her house sacked, was making coffee over a wood fire for wounded Germans.

The Belgians had been surprised in some woods as they advanced from the village this morning. They had lost heavily, and now they were holding their position well; but the Germans, in spite of their losses, were closing in. Their advanced firing parties were at the moment within 300 yards of the village.

At any instant their cavalry, whose lances and helmets lay mixed with smashed bottles about the village square—relics of the past day—might sweep around the defense.

All of a sudden one of the changes of mood common to nerves at such a crisis came over soldiers about us. The faces hardened; we were under arrest. The Major commanding, furiously issuing orders, sending out support, &c., from the parlor of the last house in the street, was too occupied to give us full attention.

After a hurried, unsatisfactory talk I moved outside, waited among sullen faces, and I could see a few yards off a little, sunlit glade of trees where the Belgians were moving, firing as they covered the entrance to the village.

An important prisoner was hurried in, and then away in a car in a bustle. Some change occurred; another Major was in command, a tall, scholarly looking man, utterly incongruous in such a scene, shouting abrupt orders in a cultivated voice.

At last he had a moment for us. "I am perfectly satisfied, but we are in war. You will, I hope, excuse my forbidding your advance; in fact, it is impossible. The enemy command the roads. Good day." He bowed me out with my guard.

It had not been our wish to advance further; in fact, the car was already turned ready for the race back if the Germans broke in. We moved slowly back along a continuous line of ruins, traces of battle and death, that made but a single battlefield of the fight of today and of two days ago.

As we passed the sleeping soldiers still lay, unstirring, on the cobblestones of the road; a German aeroplane passed again over our heads, and cannon boomed in the distance.

SOUTH BELGIUM BARRICADED.

Quiet There Broken by Occasional Dashes of Prussians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Barricades and guards are everywhere. The country is absolutely at peace, and peasants are working at the crops, but the Prussians are pressing us on the north, and they are threatening and breaking in on the south. Probably this last is a feint to force a retreat on Antwerp, but it is none the less serious.

The Gardes Civiques are dangerous fellows in their mediaeval hats. They go off on suspicion and will run on to a roof to shoot at an aeroplane 2,000 feet above them.

Further from town the uniforms get more patchy. A bowler hat with the colors of Belgium around it is one of the smartest insignia in the hamlets. We have found the peasants in blouses, but with businesslike rifles readily handled. They are good fellows, stern on their job, but once satisfied, ready to laugh back and exchange news.

Everywhere ubiquitous and jolly children are scrambling about, even on the barriers behind the bayonets.

We have been racing down the line to Namur. Small engagements with the Uhlans are an hourly occurrence today in the domestic-looking fields. The châteaus are deserted, and every one has an anxious eye on the horizon.

The German horses are good, but the Belgians ride better.

We are practically among the Namur defenses. Challenges come every two minutes or less. Little bodies of soldiers, small, wiry, intelligent men and boys with pleasant faces, already rough with exposure, crowd around to chat, and welcome cigarettes and newspapers.

There has been a skirmish here. Two prisoners are in one cottage and three wounded in the church, for the Belgian army has played the hero in the fort and open field. Our talk is of the demoralization of the Germans and their hunger when captured.

We are in the middle of a little green wood, sheltered from aeroplanes. Suddenly we are in a fort. The vicious guns are trained on to a cottage, allowed to stand to screen them for the moment. Close beside them are some twenty boys bathing in a shady pool. But they are curiously quiet; the chances of fight and death are too near, and, as in all wars, there are terrible stories growing out of the savagery of the enemy.

Dark, waspish little soldiers lie seemingly at haphazard through the fields, and they fill the streets of Namur. The town is really quiet. Even the huge masonry of the fortress, hanging above the beautiful wooded gorge of the Meuse, seems to share in the suppressed quiet of expectancy. We wheel out of town, this time not to see again our French friends, but away to where the pressure is closest. Only last night an audacious German detachment of some 300 men pressed within a few miles of the town at Eghezee and paid for its folly. Taking possession of the château of Boneff, they looted the house and sat down to cook rice on the stubble slope by the road.

An airman marked them down. A small body of Belgians crept along the road on all fours and occupied the trenches already prepared in the potato slope opposite, finding twenty sentries or outposts, and swept the detachment away with a mitrailleuse. Practically all were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Few were able to retreat.

When I walked on the field the horses were still being buried and saddlery and cooking utensils collected. Cantering patrols of dark, hard-bitten little soldiers speckled the country around. A careworn young Lieutenant arrested me the first time. He hardly attended to the papers, rolling a cigarette and murmuring, courteously, "There are so many spies about."

As we pushed on and out for a further view we appeared to be able to materialize a succession of cantering patrols out of most empty sunlit spaces of the fields. Some were courteous and some were not, but all, fortunately, had more serious business to attend to in the end.

Our next arrest soon afterward was by a fierce-looking commandant on an exceptionally fine horse. He was softened by the red ensign and the success of his own attempts to talk English. He considered my difficulty natural in not being certain when we were or were not well within the front, since he agreed that the two forces were all in and out along here.

He had captured two dragoons that day with his own hands. Some of his troops had German lances strung on their shoulders.

On our straight run back to Namur by the entanglements and trenches, with constant challenges, we watched with pleasure an aeroplane circling above the tremendous hill fortress. Certainly, we thought, it was a Belgian, because of its low flight.

Half an hour later, as I was getting food in the lively centre of the town, there came the now familiar rush of a highly strung crowd. In a small cart, supported by four workmen, an old and respectably dressed shopkeeper was being drawn to the hospital with shattered legs and terribly wounded head. He had been struck down in the street by the explosion of a dynamite hand grenade, flung from the aeroplane which we had watched circling against the sunset.

Our run back in the dark seemed likely to be sensational, for rumor had it that the Prussians were pressing in again on the north near Wavre. At Wavre in the half-lit street we met stretchers passing through quiet groups of men and children—a grim sign of near conflict.

Here the genial commandant stopped me for a talk. He had been at Eghezee, and was now on his way to receive a small German column, pushing in on the north.

A surprise had been arranged by the Belgians. He came up the road from Wavre with me. I left the car under some dark trees, and he directed me to a hillock some way off.

After an age of waiting little disposed flashes and reports came from a hollow in the dark in front. The Germans were getting into touch.

In these advance reconnaissances, at least, they have shown considerable neglect of scouting and outpost work. At Eghezee, also, their shooting was again defective.

The answering flash and sound came from a rough semi-circle of shadow in front, and on the south side of them machine guns came into action. They were invisible behind slopes.

There is little to see by day in a modern battle unless one takes part, and nothing to see at night.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 17, (via London, 2:40 A. M.)—A dispatch received Sunday by the Havas Agency from Namur says that a member of the Belgian Civil Guard, arriving in Namur from Dinant, declared that a battle was raging in the environs between the French and Germans. He gave no details.

Trains from Namur to Dinant are being stopped at Gelinden.

DROPPING BOMBS ON NAMUR.

Five Men Wounded by One—Missiles Probably Hurled by Gun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to The London Times from Namur, dated Saturday, says:

"A bomb has just fallen upon the roof of the railway station within a distance of 100 meters from the place where I was standing. Six or seven other bombs have also fallen in other quarters of the town. The platform of the railway station was covered with broken glass, and the ticket collector had his hand burned, but no other damage was done. Luckily nobody was on the platform.

"Last evening at 6:30 o'clock a German aeroplane passed over Namur and dropped three bombs, one after the other, on the town. The first two did no damage, and the third fell on the sidewalk of the Bridge Domallius and wounded five men, three very severely.

"When the bombs fell I was in the Place de la Gare, about 300 yards distant from the bridge. The place was crowded at the time, and every one was gazing at the German aeroplane and at a Belgian machine which was at the same moment coming down by volplane.

"A slight flash was seen as the last missile left the aeroplane, but no one suspected what had happened. In a few minutes, however, an ambulance cart passed carrying one of the victims to the hospital, with the lower part of both legs completely shattered.

"When I reached the bridge the first thing I saw was his straw hat, torn to pieces and lying in the middle of the road. On the pavement there was a pool of blood.

"If the object was to damage the bridge, it completely failed. The only effect on the structure was a hole about 2 feet square and 8 inches deep. In the cavity we found several bullets about the size of sparrows' eggs.

"Intense indignation is felt by the people of Namur at the attack, as the town is not in a state of siege, especially as from the point chosen for dropping the bombs the victims are almost sure to be civilians. Yet there is not the slightest appearance of panic and the population are all going about their ordinary occupations. So if the Germans wished to strike terror by what they had done, they failed.

"The flash seen at the moment of discharge seems to show that the bombs were fired from some kind of gun."

PRIEST CAPTURES SIX.

Was Being Led to Execution When French Guns Set Him Free.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Le Temps this evening publishes the following letter from a French officer at the front:

"On the battlefield we found the saddlebag of a veterinary officer, in which there was a notebook containing his impressions. The last note made was the following: 'I can see shells bursting, with a white cap of smoke, in the brilliant, burning noonday sky. Happily, my helmet will protect me from sunstroke.' It did not protect him from a shell, for a moment later he was killed.

"This officer evidently thought he would soon get to Paris. In his saddlebag we found scent bottles, eau de cologne, and even pink paste for manicuring.

"We also had an opportunity of gauging the terrible effect of our artillery fire. Not far away was a battery of six guns, three of which had been overthrown by French shells, and the officers, men, and horses all killed. The other three had been abandoned. The battery was taken back to the French lines as a trophy."

The same writer tells a graphic story related to him by a brave country curé of a frontier village. Three French Dragoons posted in the village saw a squadron of German cavalry arriving. The French patrol ambushed them and, having killed the officer, galloped off through the village. The Germans were furious and insisted that the shots had been fired by the inhabitants of the village. They seized the curé and three or four peasants and took them to a hill outside the village to watch the burning of their houses before being executed.

They drove the unwilling prisoners along with the butts of their carbines. As they reached the hill, however, a French battery got the range and plumped half a dozen shells in the midst of them. The Germans immediately took to flight, except six men who threw down their arms and ran to the curé crying out: "We are Catholics!" They were Poles. Presently the curé, hatless, and with his soutane torn, proudly brought his six prisoners back with him to hand over to the French military authorities.

GERMAN OFFICER WRITES OF DEFEAT

Prisoner of the Belgians at Haelen Condemns His Own Army's Tactics

AND ADMITS HEAVY LOSSES

Advanced on the Foe as If on Inspection, He Says in a Letter to His Wife.

By THOMAS NAYLOR.
NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.—A German officer, taken prisoner at Haelen on Wednesday, has written the following letter to his wife:

"I wrote Tuesday evening from Halken, where we were three hours in bivouac. The great fatigue of men and horses compelled us to rest.

"We arose at 4 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock found ourselves south of Hasselt, where I was separated from Swenbad, who had taken command of the Ninth Division of cavalry in place of von Bülow. We passed through Hasselt, where our regiment's advance guard had to be very careful, for many of our patrols have been cut off by the enemy.

"We rested for two hours. At 3 o'clock we set out for Haelen. It was easier said than done, the enemy having blown up the bridges over the Geete when retiring. Our pioneers made a temporary bridge.

"It was trying to the nerves to go through Haelen. It was covered with dead and wounded. Loose horses were galloping about. The scenes were terrible.

"The enemy took the village, although Haelen was occupied by our troops, and we had hard work to escape, for the enemy's shrapnel fire was terrible. Many of our men were captured, and the carnage was frightful.

"Our retreat was hindered by the great number of wandering horses and by the fugitives from the Second Cuirassiers. The Ninth Uhlans had suffered heavily from the fire of machine guns.

"The Cuirassiers made a mistake in attacking the enemy in such a strong position. The attack was being made across a ground full of hedges and ditches with barbed wire.

"We were drawn up, and we advanced as if for an imperial inspection, and not as if we were at war. This has cost us great losses already, and it will cost us still more enormous losses in the future.

"If it is true what I hear, we have lost twelve cannon, all the horses being killed.

"The Belgian Army is certainly much superior to what we had believed. You hear the bullets whistle and the shells burst over you, but you cannot tell whence comes the attack."

STRONG ADVANCE BY FRENCH.

Brussels Regards Fight at Dinant as Important.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"No German movement is reported toward Brussels, and there does not seem to be further fear of such advance. The German tactics appear to have been badly disorganized by the resistance of the Liege forts, which are still perfectly intact, and are resisting courageously.

"Since Friday the advance of the French has been hastened, and has become very determined, with the result that the French victory at Dinant will prove important.

"The Belgian Army is strongly intrenched to the north, and the German attack on Haelen and Diest has been broken up. It is therefore safe to conclude that the position of the allies is excellent. Every day that has passed has strengthened their chance of final victory.

Reuter's correspondent in Brussels telegraphs that the French Legation gets word that the German troops appeared in force at Dinant Saturday, and in the brisk fight that followed the French artillery cut the German troops to pieces. At the end of the fighting the French occupied both banks of the river.

Another account of the fighting says that German cavalry occupied part of Dinant. French infantry, coming from the north with machine guns, drove them out of the town, and still further back until late in the afternoon they were about ten miles south of Dinant, pursued by mounted rifles and infantry.

Another dispatch to Reuter says that an official communication issued in Brussels this evening said that calm prevailed around Tirlemont and that the Germans were falling back on Hercklaville to recuperate. According to the communication, there were unimportant outpost affairs at other points in the direction of Wavre.

It stated also that the German cavalry, previously defeated by the Belgians, after a two days' truce attempted to renew the offensive, but after an insignificant skirmish were repulsed.

200 HOLD OFF 8,000.

Belgian Cyclists Intrenched Fight Strong German Force.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—"I have obtained a graphic account of some fighting where 200 Belgian cyclists kept 6,000 enemies at bay.

"The Belgians occupied a village with batteries of mitrailleuses. Quickly they forced the advance guard of German cavalry to retreat, whereupon the main body of German artillery opened fire, inundating the village with a hail of shells. The first shot struck a church.

"The little band of Belgians, however, were so snugly concealed and displayed a marksmanship so deadly that they were able to hold the village for fully an hour before retreating. During the retreat they partially blew up a bridge.

"They were attacked by a whole cavalry division and a mixed brigade of infantry and artillery, but the superior shooting of the Belgians kept the enemy at a respectful distance.

"Under cover of a furious bombardment a squadron of dragoons dashed down the road, but the imperturbable Belgians barricaded the high road, took up commanding positions in the hedges, ditches, houses, and church steeple, and quietly awaited the thunderous charge, which seemed irresistible.

"When the cavalry were within 200 yards the Belgians opened fire. In less than two minutes the whole regiment was down, and only two riderless horses leaped the barricade. Ten dragoons were captured; all the rest were mowed down. Almost all the horses in the German batteries were killed and many guns and wheels were hit by Belgian shells.

FRENCH ARMY GETS THE NEWS

First Edition of the Soldiers' Newspaper Is Issued.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The first edition of the newspaper for the army was printed yesterday, but no copies were circulated in Paris. It gives an official communiqué of the successes of the allies in Belgium.

Printed communiqués, called "bulletins des communes," have also been posted at all town halls throughout the country, especially at places which the press does not reach on account of the interruption of the railway service.

GOEBEN REFUSED TO FIGHT.

British Version of Chase After the German Cruiser and Her Consort.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 17.—The Daily Telegraph's Malta correspondent sends the following story of the escape of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau into the Dardenelles:

"When the Goeben and Breslau were hugging the Italian shores a French army corps had to be transported from Africa to France. To British warships was allotted the duty of warding off any interference, and they were assigned to a position between Italy and the line of transportation.

"The German cruisers must have wondered why they were left alone, although the plucky British cruiser Gloucester got a smack at the Breslau and would have sunk or captured her had not the big Goeben hurried to her rescue.

"The operation of the transfer of the French troops being completed, a portion of the British fleet was about to give attention to the Germans. It was learned that the Goeben and Breslau were at Syra, Greece, whither the British vessels followed them. The Germans, however, had hid themselves among the Cyclades and Sporades Islands of the Greek archipelago.

"The British ships scattered and searched for them. The cruiser Gloucester and some destroyers got in touch with the Germans, but the Goeben and Breslau, learning that they had been discovered, made a prudent flight. Believing the whole British fleet was at their heels, they avoided capture by entering the Dardanelles.

"It is stated that the Goeben refused an opportunity offered her of single combat with one of the big British ships."

ROME, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Turkish diplomatists justify the purchase of the Goeben and Breslau as a measure of self-defense, since they say it is necessary to increase their navy, which has been deprived of the two warships building in England, and an increased fleet is necessary as a protection against Greece.

The prevailing opinion in official circles here is that Turkey aims at the destruction of the Russian Black Sea fleet and the invasion of the Caucasus, but swift retribution would be bound to follow her flagrant violation of neutrality.

AUSTRIANS IN BELGIUM?

Force Said to Have Arrived There, Also Second German Corps.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—From Maastricht today comes a rumor that Austrian troops are now in Belgium under Count von Bülow, the Commander in Chief of the Second German Army Corps. Firing was again heard today from the German right wing, in the direction of Tongres.

Women who reached Maastricht today from Liege, said the town was filled with German soldiers. There were machine guns at the end of each street and all the main thoroughfares were barricaded. All civilians were compelled to be indoors by 8 o'clock at night. The doors must remain unlocked.

An official statement reaches me via Hague at the moment of telegraphing, that all the forts are holding out.

The statement comes from Maastricht that German officers, gossiping on the frontier, state that the German General Staff does not contemplate the seizure of Brussels, though an attempted raid by Uhlans is not unlikely.

GERMANS MASSING TO SOUTH?

Belgian Airscouts Think They Will Strike Through Luxemburg.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 17.—Telegraphing from Brussels, The Standard correspondent says:

"As a result of careful aeroplane reconnaissances it is believed by the Belgians that the main part of the German army is concentrated in Luxemburg.

"The German plan, revealed in the latest troop movements, indicates an approaching attempt to break through the centre of the French line and deal a crushing blow at the most vital spot in France."

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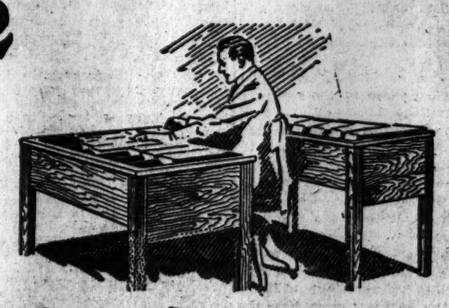

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THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SCENE OF WAR

BERLIN CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD

Gets Mail and Telegrams Only from Austria, and These Once a Week.

CITY KEPT DARK AT NIGHT

People Amazed at War News in Scandinavian Papers—Leipsic a Hospital City.

20 BRITISH REFUGEES LAND

Americans in Berlin Caught in the War Fever—One of First Out Reaches London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Copenhagen, dated yesterday, says:

"A traveler from Berlin brings the following account of the position there up to last night, (Saturday):

"Berlin is completely isolated from the outside world. No mail has arrived for a fortnight from England, Russia, France, or Belgium. The newspapers, mails, and telegraphic information from Austria are received only once a week. The Scandinavian mails arrived yesterday with the latest newspapers, and the greatest surprise was caused by the detailed reports concerning the German defeats in Belgium, especially the victories by the Belgians at the Liege forts.

"A mark was gladly paid for the Scandinavian half-penny newspapers to get independent and neutral reports about what is happening.

"The night revels in the city have entirely ceased. Restaurants and coffee-rooms are paying half their profits as contributions to the Red Cross work. No visitors are visible. Foreign languages are never heard. All the dancing halls are closed, and the city at night is in darkness. No lights or reflections from advertisements are allowed on roofs, and only in the Friedrichstrasse is electric light permitted.

"In a shop window in the Friedrichstrasse a merchant exhibited a war map with flags showing the troops' position. Although it was in favor of Germany, the police instantly forbade it.

"Leipsic has been transformed into a hospital town, and all the wounded from Liege are conveyed there. The people are uneasy and depressed, according to the information from Berlin.

"The Kaiser has started a journalistic enterprise, dictating war news and war articles which he wishes published. He gives the Lokal Anzeiger the privilege of printing his news.

"The Berlin papers which firmly insisted that the Liege forts were in German hands now admit that the news was not 'correct.' It is pointed out that several forts still withstand all attacks, and it is stated that, according to the Kaiser's special wish, no more lives shall be lost than is necessary. It is added that it cannot embarrass German operations that forts are still held by Belgians."

AMERICANS OUT OF BERLIN.

First Refugees to Reach London Tell of War Fever.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Americans are well treated in Berlin, there is little distress and no cause for anxiety, according to John Davis of New York, the first American to reach here from Berlin. He was marooned there ten days, and got out Friday with 300 other Americans aboard the embassy special to Holland, where all sailed on the Noordam from Rotterdam except himself and one other, who came to London. He said:

"I never saw such enthusiasm in my life as the Berlin war fever. Germans don't think they are going to win—they know it. The possibility of reverses to the German arms never enters their heads.

"The feeling against England is intense and the first few days after the war was declared Americans came in for black looks because Germans could not tell the difference between Americans and English.

"The Consul General passed the tip around to wear the American flag, and everybody hastily acquired the Stars and Stripes, after which there was no trouble. The War Secretary issued a special proclamation that Americans be treated with every consideration.

"It was really remarkable to see the way the people cheered us aboard the special. They waved handkerchiefs and tablecloths and called out, 'Come back soon,' all along the line from Berlin to the Holland border.

"Special tickets were sold for this train at the Embassy. I understood another train was to leave the following day.

The Germans have a most wonderful military organization. Everything is worked out to marvelous detail. On the way our train was frequently sidetracked to allow troop trains to pass, mostly artillery.

"The harness and so forth were all new. The guns had boxing still on as if just brought out of the storehouse. The organization went so far that the box cars used for transporting infantry were all equipped with hinged cross seats, which looked as if they had been in storage for years.

"No bands were playing or troops parading in the streets of Berlin. It was nothing like New York in war time. The soldiers were spirited away from town at night. Very little war news is allowed to reach the public.

"Two American mass meetings were held, one on Wednesday at the City Hall, presided over by the Head Burgomaster and other city officials, who told Americans what good fellows they were, and the other on Thursday, at the Adlon, the principal speakers being the Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce and Prof. Harnay. No relief committee was organized, and relief work was all done by the American Chamber. The difficulties were chiefly financial, as only one bank was honoring letters of credit, while Cook's closed up the morning before England declared war.

"The report was given out broadcast that England's object in cutting the cable to America was to disseminate false information of maltreatment of Americans by Germans.

"They've got the spy-hunting fever bad, but they are very polite withal, as my own experience proved. I have a small pocket kodak and had taken some 200 negatives all over Europe. Time was heavy on my hands at the hotel, and I thought I'd catalogue and index them. I was standing at an open window, holding the negatives to the light.

"About half an hour later there was a loud rap on the door and in walked a police official, armed with an automatic pistol, followed by the hotel porter, and announced that he thought I was a Russian spy. A chambermaid across the court had seen me and telephoned for the police. I produced an American flag and my passport and the police official politely apologized for troubling me."

BRITISH REFUGEES HOME.

Tell of Insults by Berlin Crowds—Kaiser Assailing the Czar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A haggard party of twenty English sojourners in Germany arrived at Leith today by the passenger steamer Bernstorff from Copenhagen. Six were women. They are all penniless and have no luggage and no change of clothing.

Most interesting among the stories of hardship, terror, arrest and prison, starvation, and assault, these luckless travelers have had to suffer during the last week is the story of John Jequier of Norwich, England, one of the last Englishmen to get out of Berlin.

Jequier, who holds an important position in the biggest bank in Berlin, was in Potsdam on Wednesday. The Kaiser was still there, thundering speeches to the populace. Speech after speech he launched forth in passionate abuse of the Czar. His flaming eloquence was mainly confined to this subject, and he let England severely alone.

"There are still many Britishers in Berlin," said Mr. Jequier. "They are being treated with courtesy and dignity by the better class of German folk, who in many instances are offering them shelter in their homes, but by the German officers and soldiery they are being treated like so much dirt, and the common people mob them, beat them and spit in their faces, if they are unwise enough to show themselves abroad.

"The newspapers publish countless editions of war intelligence. Every report is highly colored and most favorable to the German arms. 'We are marching to victory all along the line,' they say in triumphant reiteration, hour after hour. The German army is making no efort to invade Russia, but tens of thousands are swarming to the frontier splendidly equipped, armed and hugely provisioned.

"Wherever one goes one is tremendously impressed by the wonderful organization of this colossal juggernaut of war—an apparently invincible machine of invincible proportions. Day and night the earth trembles at the progress of this terrific engine. The swelling stream of soldiery seems never ending.

"During the last few days I have seen the most astonishing sights. My ears are still ringing with the hoarse cries of enthusiasm for the Fatherland, and behind it all there is a spirit of grim, stolid determination and the assurance of brute strength which will carry these soldiers right through to the last gasp.

"The Red Cross organization is doing magnificent work, and the soldiers they serve are already pampered heroes. They are loaded with all manner of gifts as they go off to war—plied with cigars, sweets, soups, all manner of delicacies, in short, everything but strong drink. The order has gone forth direct from the Kaiser that on no pretext whatever except for medical purposes, is any one to offer a soldier intoxicants. The penalties for breaking the command are terribly strict."

AN EXODUS FROM GERMANY.

Trains This Week Will Take Stranded Americans to Holland.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin via Copenhagen says that the return of the Americans homeward will now proceed more speedily, as railway traffic is becoming more regular from all the larger centres of Germany. A flood of travelers will start in a few days. On Monday a special train will leave Hamburg for Holland with 400 Americans. Other refugees will proceed on three trains, each carrying 400 persons.

Sixty Americans will leave Munich for Holland on Monday. A train from Berlin for Holland on Wednesday will carry 400 Americans, including sixty from Dresden. Americans in Frankfort and Bad Nauheim will leave for Holland in ordinary trains, four of which will depart daily.

Henry Van Dyke, American Minister to The Netherlands, has advised Ambassador Gerard at Berlin that all Americans can easily find accommodations in Holland.

Among Americans here who leave on Wednesday are fifty-six persons without means, most of whom are German-Americans, who will be aided by the American Embassy.

Ex-United States Senator and Mrs. Clarence W. Watson of Fairmont, W. Va., accompanied by their nieces, Miss Sipe and Miss Miller, arrived in London tonight from Germany. From Frankfort they proceeded by automobile with the aid of a military pass to Mainz, and traveled from there by boat to Rotterdam. They suffered discomforts, but were treated with courtesy.

Ex-Senator Watson says there are several hundred Americans in Frankfort who are remaining there on the advice of the American Consul. The German commander offered a special train for their transport, but apparently they did not care to leave.

Advices received here from the American Express Company managers in Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen, dated Aug. 12 and 13, report that they have ample funds and are paying out money regularly to travelers. The Hamburg manager says Americans in that city are all right and that there is no reason for worry concerning them.

COUDERT IN PARIS WITH 87 ORPHANS

New Yorker Returns with Children from Belfort—To Go Back for Others.

AMERICANS SUPPLY FUNDS

French Government Grateful—Armstrong Drexel Accepted as a Volunteer Infantryman.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Frederic R. Coudert of New York returned here last night with a special train containing eighty-seven orphan children from Belfort. He will start again today for other frontier towns to collect more children.

The expenses of the expedition are almost entirely being defrayed by Americans. It is stated that the Government is extremely grateful to them.

When Mr. Coudert first broached the subject he was informed that the French Government would co-operate, but funds were needed that could not be spared. Mr. Coudert passed around the hat among rich Americans at the hotels, raised $1,000 in a few hours, and secured a train. The fund has since been considerably augmented.

Mrs. Griswold Grey has received $1,000 by cable from Mrs. William Douglas Sloane for the American Ambulance Corps, and has turned it over to Mrs. Herrick.

It is announced here that Armstrong Drexel is the first American to be accepted as a volunteer in the French infantry.

Americans going to London include Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. James Henry Smith, and Charles and Francis Packard.

Mrs. Thomas Leaming and a party of seven have arrived from Geneva. They say that traffic is now approaching the normal.

The French Line is carpeting its steerage accommodations and will arrange that Americans sleeping there take their meals in the first class and use the promenade deck.

Francis Wellman has arrived from Switzerland with the first news of Cornelius Vanderbilt, whom he met at Geneva en route to Berne to get his children. Although Ambassador Herrick secured a motor car permit for Mr. Vanderbilt from the Military Governor of Paris, he was halted by sentries every ten kilometers—sixty times on the trip.

Mr. Vanderbilt gave news to hundreds of Americans concerning the arrangements for transports and financial relief. He found L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, working with the American Minister to Switzerland in gathering together all the Americans in the country at Geneva. They are sending out 800 daily in two trains. The first batch had to change ten times on a trip of thirty hours, but owing to the Swiss-French arrangements their baggage all got through.

Theodore P. Shonts went to London last night.

Isadora Duncan, who is slowly rallying from a severe illness, has applied for leave to go to the front as a nurse.

An American, Mrs. Georgiana Foster Miles, was found dead in a pension yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. Watson of the American Church has taken charge of the case and is trying to communicate with Mrs. Miles's relatives, who are believed to be in Italy, in an endeavor to obtain funds, as under the military rule a regular burial requires a deposit of several hundred dollars.

Dr. Watson's church fund is divided between the French and American destitute and is being mainly distributed in the form of meals.

The rainy and cloudy weather that has succeeded the great heat of the last few days has caused the searchlights to play above the city at night with redoubled energy. Great areas of light are thrown from all directions.

The boulevards were thronged last night, knots of people at all the corners watching the clouds intently and imagining that behind each was a Zeppelin or an aeroplane.

CHARTER SHIP IN NORWAY.

Sixty Americans Will Arrive Today at Newcastle, Envoy Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Ambassador Page received a cable dispatch today from Albert G. Schmedemann, American Minister at Christiania, notifying him that sixty Americans who chartered the ship Sterling would arrive tomorrow morning at Newcastle.

According to a number of Americans who have returned from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, there is still a great number of stranded countrymen in those places, and because of the limited accommodations and infrequent sailings, they will probably be held up for some weeks before getting out.

This is the second party of Americans to charter a ship to get back to England. The other one included Post Wheeler, his wife, Mrs. Ollie James, and about forty other Americans.

The American committee here is trying to relieve the situation in the northern countries.

FOUND AUSTRIA HATED.

Cheers for Allies Heard Everywhere in Italy, Refugee Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BARCELONA, Thursday, Aug. 13. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—A Spaniard who at the outbreak of the war found himself in a small Swiss village near the Austrian frontier had remarkable experiences in making his way back through Switzerland, Italy, and France.

After many trials he reached Genoa. On every hand in Italy he heard expressions of hatred for the Austrians. "We will never fight for them," he heard Italians declare everywhere. Wherever people congregated cheers were given for France and for England, but never for Austria, and the phrase "Trieste Italiano" was already on everybody's lips.

His whole route lay through countries which were preparing rapidly for war. It was the same in Switzerland and Italy, where hasty, but perfectly organized mobilization was going on before the great powers were at war. Soldiers were seen everywhere; at every station on the route platforms were piled high with war material; and when he got into France the soldiers bidding farewell to their womenfolk were the feature of every town and village at which the train stopped.

COUNTERCHARGE OF CRUELTY.

Germans Accuse Russians—Latter Deny Use of Irregulars.

BERLIN, (via Copenhagen and London,) Aug. 16.—The Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency of Germany, circulates the following note:

"The conduct of the Russians in those places taken by us appears, like the conduct of the Belgian population toward the German troops, contrary to the law of nations.

"Last night shots were fired on German troops from an ambush at Kalisz, in Russian Poland. Two soldiers were killed and twenty or thirty wounded. It seems undoubted that the attack was delivered by non-military inhabitants of the place, and it is suspected that these bands are connected with the Government.

"As in France and Belgium, the German troops will act drastically in order to suppress these attacks."

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from the semi-official news agency of St. Petersburg says German reports that the Russian Government has formed on the frontier bands of irregulars who commit atrocities are offficially denounced as false.

Russia, it is declared, has not formed any bands of irregulars, and the object of these reports is to impute to Russia the excesses which the German troops themselves commit on the wounded and on the peaceful populations.

AUSTRIANS BREAK INTO SERVIA

But Not Before Repulses and Losses Along Danube.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NISH, Servia, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—At 5 o'clock Wednesday morning an artillery duel began along the entire frontier from Obrenovatz to the bridge at Belgrade, a distance of some twenty miles, which lasted two hours. The result was nil.

On Thursday the artillery duel was renewed, the Austrians trying to cross the Rivers Drina, Save, and Danube. On the latter river at a point near Tekia they collected three regiments, but while attempting to approach the Servian shore they were all wiped out but twenty-five, who were taken prisoners. In another place Austrian boats were sunk by Servian artillery and 300 men went to the bottom of the river.

Similar attempts were frustrated at Dubrovitza.

At last with superior forces the enemy succeeded in crossing the Drina at Losnitza, and entered both that town and Shabatz on the Save. This success does not at all discourage the Servians, who are yearning for a regular battle on Servian soil, as this would obviate the danger attending the previous offensive on the enemy's territory.

The bombardment of Belgrade, which was resumed last Sunday, continued almost without interruption until tonight. Many buildings, including the university, were badly damaged, and a number of the inhabitants were wounded. Notwithstanding this attempt, the Austrians across the river were repulsed with great losses.

The bombardment begun on Wednesday lasted until Thursday morning, causing further damage to private property. During the whole bombardment inhabitants sought refuge in cellars, consulates, and embassies, where basement floors were full of women and children.

Hundreds have fled from Belgrade, and the entire able-bodied male population has joined the colors.

BRITAIN TO ARM IRISH.

Redmond Announces He Has Several Thousand Rifles for Volunteers.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, in a speech today, while presenting colors to the Maryborough Corps of Irish Volunteers, referred to the enthusiasm which had been aroused all over Ireland by his statement in the British Parliament that Irishmen of the north and the south, whether Protestant or Catholic, were prepared to fight shoulder to shoulder to defend the Irish shores against a foreign foe and to preserve order. He added:

"I have in my possession and will shortly be able to present to the Irish Volunteers several thousand rifles. I have information that the British Government, which has publicly declared its intention of intrusting the defense of Ireland to the Irish Volunteers, is about to arm, equip, and drill large numbers of them, and I believe the day is near when every Irish Volunteer will have a rifle in his possession."

Malta Moratorium Extended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VALLETTA, Malta, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Maltese Government has passed an ordinance enforcing paper currency, extending the moratorium to the end of August, and authorizing the banks to pay only 10 per cent. on deposits.

Spain Suspends Certain Tariffs.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—The Government has decreed a suspension of the tariff on coal and grain.

PARIS PHILOSOPHIC AFTER GLOOMY DAYS

What Is Left of the Population Again Seen on Cafe Terraces Drinking Bocks.

DOMINANT NOTE CHEERFUL

Feeling That the Long Years of Humiliation Are Ended — Shrunken Size of Population Very Evident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Two weeks ago the general mobilization orders instantly transformed the gay "Ville Lumière" into a silent, intrenched camp.

Such a lifetime budget of events has so completely filled this period that entire days have been crowded out of reckoning—we have frequently consulted dates on newspapers to make sure just where we were.

But now Paris has accustomed itself to the great change. Except for the absence of its entire male youth and middle age, the city is itself again. And it is glad. In spite of all that may be written of Paris in tears, in spite of sorrowful faces, the dominant note today is joy—joy that the long years of humiliation, bitter grief, preparation, and waiting are over.

This feeling is made poignant by the official communiqués telling that France, which arose to a man "to withstand the shock of German arms," has advanced to deliver a shock in turn, and that it is Germany that defends itself.

This realization now sustaining the city will probably be its sole comfort for the next few days, for the official news bureau has locked most of its doors and windows and promises little or nothing until the turning point of the "battle of millions" is reached.

So Paris has come to its café terraces again, and philosophically drinks its bocks—absinthe being prohibited by the police.

Paris thus seen collectively again, we note more distinctly its shrunken size. We have vaguely noted those missing on succeeding days of mobilization, have vaguely adapted ourselves to the inconveniences of their going. Now we have an opportunity to list them and speculate on how many we may see again.

Two weeks ago Madame la Concierge assumed the keys of our apartment building and informed us that the military orders were that we were to be sparing of water, gas, and electricity. Her husband had been absorbed into the vast, vague territory termed the "zone of operations."

The next morning the milk and the papers were not on the doorstep, and we learned that henceforth whatever we purchased, even should we desire a piano, we must fetch home ourselves. The next day, lunching at our habitual café, our favorite garçon, as he swept upon his pourboire, gayly said "Au revoir," adding that he hoped to establish a French restaurant in Berlin.

A few days later THE TIMES correspondent called at the bank to ascertain the possibilities of financial relief for stranded Americans. The paying teller pushed his hand through the grille, simply saying, "I'm off in the morning."

The next day discovered the barber blithely packing his trade impedimenta in his inside pockets and saying he was going after German custom.

For a few days we inquired if news was received by those left behind, but there is never any. Those who have gone have just stepped out—been swallowed up. Their families may write to them, in special envelopes addressed to the War Office, but they will never know where they are fighting unless they come home again, so secretly, so silently is the war being waged.

If they do not come home again, a card from the War Office will come: "—— Blank, belonging to you, has fallen on the field of honor." That is all.

GERMANS SEND WAR NEWS.

Berlin Wireless Dispatch Denies Report of Austro-Servian Battle.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The following dispatch, received by wireless from Berlin, was given to the London newspapers tonight:

"The reports of a big Austro-Servian battle, circulated in Paris and London, are untrue.

"Two Russian cavalry divisions, which appeared in the east and set fire to the town of Marggarboro, east of Prussia, withdrew over the frontier today.

"Unimportant engagements have taken place in Togoland (German West Africa,) between patrols and invading French troops. The enemy lost three men killed, but there were no German losses. English troops also have entered Togoland, but have not come in contact with the Germans."

LOOKS TO US FOR GRAIN.

Italian Government Will Assume War Risks of Transportation.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Although Italy has on hand grain sufficient to last several months, the closure of the Dardanelles, through which the bulk of importations comes, and the suspension of exportations from Argentina compel the Italian people to turn to the United States for future provisions.

The Government has already received offers from the American market, and the transportation of grain will be facilitated, as Italy will assume the war risks.

THORNTON AIDS GOVERNMENT.

American Railway Manager on British War Emergency Board.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—H. W. Thornton, General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, whose omission from the Executive Committee of General Managers to run all the railroads when the Government took them over was commented on at the time, has now been officially added to the committee.

The taking over of the railroads by the Government has proved a capital stroke, a most popular feature being its guarantee of the same net earnings during war time as during the preceding period of equal length. This has cut a lot of red tape and obviated many delays and complicated accounting.

The various railroads are working together as one organism; if one line is crowded, traffic is diverted to another. The railroads have also pooled their passenger coaches and engines. Mobilization in consequence has been effected with the utmost efficiency and speed.

An American railroad man said today that the British Government's attitude toward public service corporations, as exemplified by its treatment of the railroads during the war, not only illustrated the common sense of the English in an emergency, but was a valuable object lesson to the American people and the Interstate Commerce Commission in particular.

FRANCE'S 'WAR OF THE PEOPLE'

Brought On by German Ambition, Says Albert de Mun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Count Albert de Mun, the eminent academician, writing in Echo de Paris, quotes a German prisoner as saying: "This is not a war of the people; it is the war of the officers," and adds:

"Yes, it is a war of bloodshed and misery, unchained by the pride of military chiefs, blinded by folly, and by the ambitious presumption of an empire eager to dominate the world. Against this provocation Europe revolted. We whose independence is threatened have risen because we feel to the depth of our souls that our national existence is at stake. With us it is a war of the people."

CAPTURED TROPHY IN PARIS.

Frontier Post Surmounted by German Eagle Rouses Enthusiasm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A German frontier post surmounted by an imperial eagle attracted an enthusiastic crowd yesterday in one of the boulevards.

It was captured after the French success in Upper Alsace and was brought to Paris as a trophy by two officers of the aviation corps, whose automobile halted in front of a well-known café in the Rue de Richelieu.

Attracting the notice of passers-by, it was immediately seized and planted on the café terrace amid tremendous cheers.

ADVANCING TOWARD RUSSIA.

But Austrians Are Driven Out of Two Russian Towns.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam and London,) Aug. 16.—The northward advance of the Austro-Hungarian armies continues, both along the right and left banks of the River Vistula, forming the boundary between Austrian Galicia and Russian Poland.

ST. PETERSBURG, (via London,) Aug. 16.—The Austrian troops evacuated the towns of Kielce and Chencin, in Russian Poland, on Aug. 13, after an attack by Russian cavalry, which dispersed a body of 800 Czech inhabitants of Sokal, in Austrian Galicia, who were supported by the Tenth Regiment of Austrian dragoons.

ARRESTS AUSTRIAN CONSUL.

Russia's Action Provokes Retaliation in Vienna.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch received here from Vienna says that the American Ambassador has advised the Austrian Foreign Office that the Austrian Vice Consul in St. Petersburg, who was left by the Austrian Ambassador in charge of the archives, and for whose safety the Russian Foreign Office accepted all responsibility, had been arrested as a prisoner of war.

The protest of the American Ambassador in St. Petersburg having been without avail, it was stated that the Austrian Government had been obliged to order the arrest of the Russian in charge of the Russian archives in Vienna.

DESPAIR IN ROTTERDAM.

Paralysis of Trade Will Render Thousands Destitute.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Rotterdam stands today on the edge of a gulf of destitution probably deeper than that faced by any other of the world's great cities, not excluding those of Germany. The city depends wholly on the carrying trade, which is completely paralyzed, with the result that within a week between 50,000 and 60,000 families will be penniless. An urgent appeal is to be issued, and Queen Wilhelmina has headed a national fund with a gift of £2,000.

CRUISERS HURRY TO SEA.

Good Hope Turns About from Halifax—Is Followed by the Suffolk.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 16.—While the British cruiser Good Hope was coming here yesterday she received a wireless message which caused her to put hastily to sea, it became known today. The nature of the message was not made public. She was followed at a late hour by Admiral Cradock's flagship Suffolk.

The British battleship Glory arrived today from Greenock, Scotland. After coaling she will proceed to sea for patrol duty.

MORGAN ABANDONS LOAN.

Government's Opposition Ends Negotiations with France.

Acquiescence in the decision of the United States Government, as announced by Secretary of State Bryan, that it would not favor loans to belligerents in the present war, was expressed in a wireless dispatch from J. P. Morgan on his yacht, the Corsair, relayed to New York by way of Boston yesterday. The message read:

"Referring to the subject of a French loan, J. P. Morgan said that the question had been asked of the Administration, not because there was any question of the legality of a loan, but in order that any action to be taken might be in harmony with the ideas of the Government.

"Of course the question is disposed of by the opinion as expressed by the Secretary of State. The firm is so advising the French intermediaries who approached them in this matter."

WARWICK, R. I., Aug. 16.—J. P. Morgan and J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., arrived today from a cruise on Mr. Morgan's yacht Corsair and spent several hours with ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich at his Summer home here. After his guests had gone tonight Mr. Aldrich said that their visit was simply a social call and was not in the nature of a conference on the business situation brought about by the war.

AN AMAZON ARMY, LADY COOK'S IDEA

She Writes to Queen Mary, Recalling Queen Boadicea's Example.

HOPES TO ENLIST 150,000

And Has Already Designed Uniforms — Says Mrs. Pankhurst Would Be a Good General.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Lady Cook has launched a campaign to raise armies of Englishwomen, trained and armed like regular soldiers, ready to fight for the country. Lady Cook, pointing out the fact that the women would be the logical defenders when the men were all sent abroad, said:

"I am going to rouse the women of England to defend their homes, to resist invaders, fight for their homes, their honor, their children.

"My plan is to have regiments of women wearing khaki uniforms, just like men, with the possible addition of knee-length skirts. I expect 150,000 women to be armed, drilled, and organized into armies in three months.

"I made a start today by calling at Buckingham Palace, and got in, too, and left a letter for Queen Mary. I told her about Queen Boadicea, who called on both men and women to follow her into battle. Her scythed chariot mowed down her enemies like grass. There were the Amazons, too. Women have been brave in the past; we aren't all dolls.

"There are plenty of women knitting socks and doing Red Cross work; but I want every woman who has health and strength to use arms so that when the men-folk are away they can defend their homes and honor. I believe Englishmen will make good fighters; you remember what Kipling says about the female of the species being more deadly than the male.

"I'm going to see Queen Amélie of Portugal tomorrow. She'd make a splendid General. The Duchess of Marlborough would be a splendid fighter, too. I am also going to see Lady Jersey, Princess Louise, Lady Granard, Mrs. John Ward and lots of others.

"England must be defended. I'm willing to die on the battlefield myself and also to give thousands of pounds to the cause.

"Yes, Mrs. Pankhurst would be a good General, too; but this is in no sense a militant suffragette affair.

"I have been going around for four or five years trying to rouse England to the danger of invasion. I have often stood in front of the Bank of England and told people that this war was coming. Wake up, England! I have been to the War Office several times since the war started. All I can do there is to give them some information occasionally and give my advice. My real work is to arouse the women."

ON THE PRINCIPE DI UDINE.

Americans Coming Home on Chartered Ship from Genoa.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER PRINCIPE DI UDINE, (by wireless via Cadiz, Spain,) Aug. 15.—The steamship Principe di Udine with more than 400 Americans from Genoa passed Gibraltar at 7:30 tonight. The passengers are:

NEW YORK—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and his family, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner of New York, and family; Gano Dunn, Mr. Holmes and family, Mrs. Keys, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Mead and daughter, Park Benjamin and daughter, Mrs. Ray and Miss Louisa Ray, Miss Mary Clarke, Miss Marie Carberry, Prof. and Mrs. Henry Munroe, Mrs. Gardiner Gayley, Mrs. William Rowe, Mrs. James Albert Lewis and family, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Bigelow, Mrs. Rhoades, Mrs. Fred White, Miss Henrietta and Miss Rebecca Solomon, Mrs. Tracy Arnold and daughter, Miss Mesbel Reed, Mrs. Charles Tompkins and daughter, Mrs. Ochmiain and sons, Horace Andrew and party, Mrs. Walter Jacobson, Edwin Beer and party, Stephen Folger and party, and Mr. Avirtte.

BROOKLYN—Mrs. Josephine Allen, Miss Emily Welch and the schoolboy party, among which are also persons from New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago: Myron Levoy, Alfred Ambert, James Thager, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Haskell.

NEW YORK STATE—Mrs. Craver and daughter of Binghamton, Miss Lucinda Feeney of New Rochelle, Mrs. Carlton Merritt of Marlboro, Mrs. Evelyn of Troy, and Miss Jennie Brodsky of Mount Vernon.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Johnson and daughter Nancy, Senator Norris and daughter Ethel, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Noyes, Dr. John Boyd and family, John Smallwood, Dr. Stanley and family, Dr. Paul Samuel Reinsch, American Minister to China, and Mrs. Reinsch, and Titus Ulke.

PHILADELPHIA—Henry Budol and family, Prof. W. R. Newbold and family, Mrs. John Heyard and maid, Ruth Jackson, Irene Jackson, Alma Curtis, Mrs. Thomas Fenton and daughter, Miss Alice Goldsmith, Miss Louise Lyle, Miss Verda Fulmer, Miss Emma Hoffmeister, Albert Hoffmeister, William Lapatina, John T. Lewis, Jr., and wife, Miss Agnes, William, and Lucy Newall, Miss Olive Thurston, and Miss W. A. Cushman.

PITTSBURGH—John Metcalf, George Metcalf, Jr., and Miss Gladys Morris.

EASTON, Penn.—Mr. Detwiller.

CONNECTICUT—Judge Edwin B. Gagen and son of Derby, Mrs. Frederick H. and Miss Churchill, and Mrs. George Talcott of New Britain; Charles Talcott and family and Miss Vera Fennell of Hartford, Mrs. Eugenia Briggs and Miss Nellie Stowe of Cromwell, and Miss Julia Wessman and Miss Meyer of Norfolk.

CHICAGO—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Welling, Miss Lotta Edwards, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Franz.

OHIO—William Fryell, Dayton; Miss Elizabeth Dennis, Miss Abigail Osborne, Miss Elizabeth Steiner, Mrs. Martinson, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Cary, Cleveland; Mr. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati.

BALTIMORE—Miss Cora Thomas, John Shippard and family, George Kerwan.

BOSTON—Hoyt Farnsworth and party, Benjamin Fredericks and party, Mrs. Alice Turner, Mrs. Charles Blanck, Robert Shepard and wife, Mrs. William Hill, Mrs. Dudley Rogers, Mrs. Frederick Haley, Guido Corpi, Ronald Perce, Miss Alma Morrissett, Mrs. Emily Barr.

WORCESTER—Norman Wallare.

SPRINGFIELD—Morrison Dever, George Stearns, Landon Thomas and family.

AUGUSTA—Mr. Ortone.

JERSEY CITY—Miss Emily Jelly.

CALIFORNIA—Dr. Sidney Smythe.

WISCONSIN—Eugene Byrns and wife, M. Clark, M. Clarkson and Mrs. Clarkson.

JACKSONVILLE—Miss Esther Detchin.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.—Mrs. Arthur R. Warfield.

PROVIDENCE—Mrs. Bellweger.

SAN ANTONIO—Mr. Banken and family.

Destroyers Bombard Baltic Post.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Agency says it is officially announced that two German torpedo boat destroyers have bombarded Polangen, in the Province of Courland, on the Baltic, but without doing any damage.

AND YET

It is a terribly hard proposition to make any building a thorough success, unless the contractor in charge is competent to contribute to the prosperity of the enterprise by giving quick, efficient and economical service.

And yet, on the other hand, it is the easiest thing in the world to hire us, and when an Owner does that, he brings to his proposition the utmost that money can buy in speed, quality and economy.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

GERMANY OFFERS SHIP FOR TOURISTS

Suggests That One of the Liners Now Tied Up Here Be Sent Over

UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG

Secretary Garrison Accepts the Offers and Asks if More Than One Cannot Be Used.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Garrison of the War Department, who has charge of arrangements of transportation for Americans anxious to return from Europe, was notified by the German Government today, through American Ambassador Gerard and State Department channels of a plan for the return of Americans now in Germany. The suggestion from the German Government is that the American Government should send one of the Hamburg-American liners now tied up at New York to Germany flying the American flag and commanded by American officers.

Secretary Garrison cabled his prompt acceptance of what he described as "Germany's generous offer" and, in doing so, asked that the same permission be extended to cover other Hamburg-American liners now at American ports, if there should be need for more than one. At the same time Secretary Garrison requested the State Department to cable to Ambassador Gerard asking for definite information as to the number of Americans in Germany, so that he may know just what shipping facilities will be needed.

Ambassador Gerard said in his dispatch that the German Government suggested that if the United States decided to avail itself of this offer, they should be routed to Germany around the north of Scotland, and this was interpreted in some quarters as a warning of the presence of mines near the English Channel.

At the request of Secretary Garrison, the State Department has communicated with England, France, and other belligerent countries, asking them to respect the neutrality of any ships that should be chartered by the United States Government or used by the United States Government in bringing Americans back from Europe, but this was done before the message was received from Ambassador Gerard which brought Germany's suggestion for the use of a Hamburg-American liner.

GOLD SHIP AND CONVOY IN.

English Town Cheers Americans—Met Two Warships en Route.

FALMOUTH, England, Aug. 16.—The United States cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina dropped anchor in Falmouth Harbor this evening. The North Carolina reached port about 7 o'clock, about half an hour before her sister ship. This is accounted for by the fact that the Tennessee has been longer in commission and is a bit foul.

Scores of boats quickly swarmed around the cruisers, their occupants cheering and waving handkerchiefs. When some of the Americans landed the people greeted them warmly and told them that had due notice been given of their coming they would have received formal and most cordial welcome.

Assistant Secretary of War Henry S. Breckenridge, who is acting as the representative of the Government, said that the voyage was uneventful. Two warships were sighted, one English and the other French. They steamed rapidly in the direction of the Tennessee, but when they observed the Stars and Stripes the Admiral aboard the British ship fired a salute.

Secretary Breckenridge left Falmouth on a special train for London, where he will remain for a day or two. The Tennessee has on board more than $5,000,000 in gold, a small amount of which will be distributed in London. The remainder is destined for the continent to help stranded Americans there to return home. The gold for London will be dispatched by train tomorrow morning.

The Tennessee and North Carolina will proceed on Tuesday, calling first at Cherbourg. The cruisers will then separate and proceed to different points.

WANTS US TO STOP JAPAN.

Staats Says Treaty with England Doesn't Justify Attack on Germany.

The Staats-Zeitung says in an editorial this morning:

"Article 2 of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance of Aug. 12, 1905, which is retained bodily in the subsequent treaty of July 13, 1911, pledges either country to come to the aid of the other with war support. Japan is acting on this treaty in her relations with Germany. Now it happens that England has not been attacked by Germany but declared war on Germany. However, mere technicalities like that are of as little moment in the present situation as to treaties in general.

"Japan is simply making Article 2 of the above-mentioned treaty an excuse for taking action. The ultimatum that she has sent to Germany demanding the clearing of the German protectorate of Kiau-chau, China, which Tokio knows must lead to war, indicates Japan's intentions. Furthermore, Japan's explanation that Kiau-chau is eventually to be given back to China is easy enough to see through. China, in addition to expressing her pleasure, has expressed the opinion that she will make military preparations for any eventualities.

"Just as much has been said about the art and manner in which Germany obtained Chinese territory as about whether it was worth anything to the German Empire to get it. As a matter of fact, since the beginning of German occupation, Kiau-chau has become a pattern exemplifying German thoroughness, conscientiousness, and diligence, a model colony as a knowing American described it. The German province of Schantung, in which the German protectorate lies, was the poorest province in that part of China. Today a beginning has been made to realize on the riches of this land by virtue of the completion of railroad connections. It is work of culture of the highest order that the German Government, the German business man, and the German schoolmaster is accomplishing in China.

"Should America look on quietly at this latest development of Japanese politics? Japan wishes to obtain a firm new base in China. What this means is clearly apparent from the efforts that have already been made to obtain control of the Chinese market and to eliminate all competition. All promises that Japan makes are worthless because of the fact that Japan is working to bring about the ruin of China. She has started and supported revolutions with that object in view.

"Japan is trying to make herself sole mistress of the Eastern Pacific, and she will extend her ambition to the Western Pacific.

"Videant consules! Is Uncle Sam asleep?"

ENFORCING THE LAW ON BREAD SALES—CENSORSHIP CONGESTS CABLES

FIND FOOD DEALERS TRICK CUSTOMERS

Many Flagrant Cases of Dishonesty Unearthed by Hartigan's Inspectors.

WILL INVOKE BROOKS LAW

Measure Which Became Effective This Year Will Be Enforced Against Bakers.

FOR CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Weights and Measures Commissioner Wants Retailers to Combine to Lower Cost of Goods.

Law Governing Sale of Bread

Bread shall be sold by weight, which shall be marked on the bread or wrapper in bold-faced type letters at least one ninth of an inch in height for bread which weighs half a pound, one pound, one and a half pounds, two pounds, two and a half pounds, or three pounds, and in letters at least three-sixteenths of an inch in height for weights other than those above specified; a variation of 10 per cent. will be allowed.—*Statute known as "the Brooks law," contained in Chapter 81 of the New York State laws of 1912.*

Joseph Hartigan, the Commissioner of Weights and Measures, who is gathering information for the Mayor's Committee named to study the reasons for the high cost of food, devoted yesterday to preparations for the prosecution of bakers and others who are swindling their customers by evading the food laws. Investigations which Mr. Hartigan has made in the last few days have convinced him that many dealers, particularly on the east side, are resorting to dishonest practices to make their patrons believe they are keeping their prices down.

Instances of this cheating have been particularly flagrant in the case of the bakers, who have been selling loaves far under weight in the last week, and to put a stop to the practice Mr. Hartigan will invoke the Brooks law, which became effective on Feb. 1, and under which there have been no prosecutions in this city. Earlier in the week he warned fifty dealers that they would be prosecuted today if they did not comply with the law by putting labels on their loaves, and on Saturday he warned half a dozen more who were found to be giving short weight.

Tricked by Cheap-Grade Goods.

On Saturday Commissioner Hartigan, accompanied by two of his Inspectors, visited the markets in different parts of the city. He found, among other things, that those who deal from the pushcarts are able to purchase at moderate prices compared with those paid for the same articles in stores. In some localities he found customers of the opinion that prices had not gone up because they were being tricked by the substitution of inferior goods for the grades asked for. In one case, he said, a baker told him he had plenty of labels, but that the Retail Bakers' Association had instructed him not to label his loaves.

"One of the evils which may creep into the situation," Mr. Hartigan said, "is the use of substitutes to preserve the size of the loaf and the weight. In some cases the baker uses bleached Indian meal with flour. The use of substitutes is under the control of the Board of Health and the Department of Agriculture. I believe they are already investigating. In delicatessen stores and groceries it is the custom to employ dull hours to put up sugar and flour in packages of different weights. Under the law these packages up to ten pounds should be marked with the full weight, minus the container. This phase of the law applies to about 40,000 articles. The business laws of the United States provide that every barrel of wheat flour must be marked by grade, and this prevents the mixing of cheap with high grades. The practice of thus mixing flour is, I understand, a trick of some retailers. In my tour of the city I found butchers weighing in the paper with their meats. This seems like a small thing, but there is big profit in it when a butcher is able to get meat prices for several thousand pounds of common paper."

Some "Don'ts" for Shoppers.

Mr. Hartigan has issued these "don'ts" for the guidance of shoppers:

Don't let your butcher weigh the paper.
Don't forget to look for the weight label on bread.
Don't let the butcher put his body against the balance arm of the scale.
Don't be careless, but watch the computing scale closely.
Don't neglect to see that the weight of flour and sugar packages is marked on the container.
Don't let the dealer remove the goods from the scale until it comes to a balance.
Don't forget to keep a scale in the kitchen and test the weight of all you buy.
Don't allow the dealer to weigh in the wooden butter dish. This is important, for some have fancy tin edges and weigh from one to three ounces.
Don't let fancy packages fascinate you, for you are frequently paying heavily for the container and getting less of the product.
Don't ask for a cupful, 5 cents' worth, a package, a handful, a glass, a bag, a bucket, or a bucketful of any product. Ask for a known weight or measure. Other terms mean nothing in the law.
Don't buy in small quantities if you can avoid it.
Don't misunderstand cheapness for economy.
Don't be afraid to carry a bundle.
Don't bump with your dealer while he is weighing your purchases. This is one of the many practices resorted to in a dishonest shop.
Don't be ashamed to do your own shopping or to ask questions.
Don't hesitate to notify the Bureau of Weights and Measures if you have any suspicions whatever.

Sales of Meat Fall Off.

According to Mr. Hartigan, the receipts in many butcher shops have fallen off 20 per cent. in the last few days. On Saturday night, when receipts are heavier than on any other night in the week, the Commissioner was told by nine butchers that their sales had fallen off $25. The people will not pay the high prices demanded now. In many shops while the investigators were present, customers walked in, asked the prices of meats, and hearing them, left without making a purchase.

Those who are investigating prices in this city have heard that the price of coal is to be advanced materially before long. A dealer explained this by saying that there will be heavy orders for soft coal from Europe before long. The rise in hard coal, it is thought, will be caused by a shortage of miners due to the departure of the reservists of European armies.

Poor Depend Upon Vegetables.

The situation among the poor today is that meat prices are forcing many to become vegetarians. The pushcarts selling vegetables were surrounded by crowds on Saturday. From the pushcarts persons could buy three ears of corn for 2 cents and four small peppers for a cent. The price for good ones was twice that. Tomatoes, big ones, averaged a cent each.

Banked up on the carts and in front of the shops was an abundance of lettuce. The small dealers were glad to dispose of two small heads for 5 cents. Cabbages averaged about 7 cents each. Eggplants brought from 5 to 7 and 8 cents apiece. One could buy good apples and pears at the rate of four for 5 cents. The investigators say that these prices could be obtained by all if some persons were not too proud to desert the high-priced shops and come with their market baskets into the pushcart markets. The disinclination to do this, they find, is keeping the prices up.

That not all dealers are avaricious was shown by the fact that several shops had sugar on sale at less than the prevailing prices. In every case the merchants explained that they were prosperous, and did not care to risk offending good trade by putting up the prices on stock purchased before the rise in price.

The work of gathering price statistics and looking out for violations of the law is hampered by the fact that only five women and forty men inspectors are available for the work. Today there will be an inspector in every market in the city.

East Siders to Fight High Prices.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the East Side Protective Association, at 1 Avenue B, to protest against the increase in the price of food. Samuel Goldberg presided.

Some speakers urged the establishment of municipal markets, and others suggested that the Protective Association should buy food and sell it direct to the consumers. A committee of twenty-five women was appointed to enlist housekeepers in a boycott of the merchants who put up their prices. These women were told to report the names of all merchants who boosted prices to the officers of the association who would pass them on to the Mayor and the District Attorney. In this work the police girls of the association will co-operate.

The association has opened branch offices at 73 Pitt Street, where Supt. Harry Schlacht will be on duty every evening to hear reports and grievances. Another branch has been opened at 44 West 114th Street for the benefit of Harlem consumers, with Jacob Goldstein in charge.

The association said it intended to co-operate with the Bureau of Weights and Measures, and William Fechter was assigned to work with the Mayor's committee. A letter was sent to George W. Perkins, thanking him for his work on behalf of the consumers, and the names of Mayor Mitchel, Mr. Perkins, and Mrs. Julian Heath were cheered at the meeting.

More Rioting in Long Island City.

There was more rioting yesterday in the Blissville district of Long Island City and Laurel Hill by the Russians and Poles who are out of work and to whom credit for food supplies has been refused by butchers and other merchants. The police guard was strengthened, and a general outbreak was prevented, but the police fear widespread trouble when the stores open for business this morning. According to report, many families of unemployed workmen had no food yesterday and this, with the arrest in the morning of five persons who created disturbances, put the Slavs in a dangerous temper.

The chief disorder yesterday occurred when a woman went to one of the butcher shops against which a boycott had been declared by the Slavs because of the advance in prices made by the proprietor and because of his refusal to give credit to any one out of work. The woman was accompanied by two policemen, but this did not prevent a crowd of several hundred persons from throwing stones at her as she left the store. The two policemen were unable to stand against the mob, and had to call upon the reserves for help. The reserves dispersed the crowd and arrested four men and one woman, all of whom were held in $1,000 bail each for examination this morning. Crowds congregated all day yesterday in front of the stores against which resentment was felt.

The unemployed Slavs, of whom there are 1,000 or more, are chiefly employes who have been laid off by the Standard Oil Works, the Nicholas Chemical Works, and other factories along Newtown Creek. They were dismissed last week on account of the slackness of trade following the beginning of the war. It is said that at least 500 of them desire to return to Russia to fight in the war, but are unable to do so because of lack of money.

Plan to Aid Retailers.

Commissioner Hartigan has evolved a plan which he thinks will protect retail dealers from the sudden increases in the wholesale cost of food which gives them an excuse for putting up the prices to their customers. He will suggest to the Mayor's committee, which will meet this morning in the office of Chairman Perkins at 71 Broadway, that these retail dealers should be urged to form co-operative stock buying companies so that they may always have on hand a sufficient supply of staple commodities. This, he thinks, will make them independent of the middle man and allow them to deal with the producer direct. He has suggested this plan already to the Retail Grocers' Association. The Jewish grocers and some of the retail druggists are now using this system. The Hebrew Grocers' Association has 3,000 members, and through a fund to which they subscribed they are always able to obtain supplies at low rates. The 800 retail druggists, comprising the Consolidated Drug Company, have told the Commissioner that they are well stocked with drugs because they have followed this plan.

Trade Unions Aroused.

Bernard Weinstein, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, reported yesterday that his organization was arranging for a meeting to be held in about a week to protest against the increase in the price of food.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, said yesterday evening that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor would be in the city today and that a committee of the Central Federated Union would confer with him this afternoon regarding the attempt to increase the prices of necessities.

COURSE IN MEAT BUYING.

Five Butchers Volunteer Services as Teachers in Public Schools.

Five retired butchers have volunteered their services as teachers in the public schools of the city to establish a course in how to purchase and prepare meats economically. This was announced yesterday by Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures. The Board of Education is considering the proposal, which has the indorsement of Mr. Hartigan's department.

To a much greater extent than is generally known, ignorance and carelessness in the making of purchases has added to the cost of living. Those who are interested in the subject believe the way to overcome this is to teach the children not only to know and appreciate the value of money, but how to purchase wisely.

"At first sight," said Mr. Hartigan, "it would appear a very small thing that children should know how to buy, but in this city it will in time mean a great deal. Not only does it prepare future housewives for home building, but it will have a present-day affect.

"In New York where there is a large foreign population, it is often the children who first come to a knowledge of our language and our customs. In many a home the child is the bureau of information. He or she is the daily newspaper of local happenings. It has been estimated that children make half of the purchases of family necessities. They must be taught."

ENGLAND DISTURBED OVER SHIP SALES

Fears American Vessels, with Freedom of the Sea, Could Supply Germany with Food.

CONTRABAND IN THE WAY

Washington Points Out That Neutral Vessels Carrying Foodstuffs to Belligerents Could Be Stopped.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The reports that reach here indicating the impending acquisition of a great German merchant fleet by Americans have caused uneasiness, and there is a possibility that it will arouse irritation in this country, and probably in the countries of all the allies.

If there suddenly comes into being a great fleet of American steamships, the German food question would be largely solved, for ships carrying the American flag would have the liberty of the high seas, and might possibly enter the North Sea German ports. Certainly in the present condition of affairs they could enter the Adriatic with complete freedom.

In the event of a German sea victory these American ships would be most valuable to England, where the question of a food embargo would be much more serious than anything else in the way of harm which Germany could do. Nevertheless, England gives no consideration at present to such a possibility as losing control of the seas.

If the new law makes possible the purchase of the German ships at New York by Americans and a sale is then made, there is likely to be criticism here, possibly starting with assertions that Americans cannot resist the appeal of the almighty dollar. Some will say that the transfer is merely a German subterfuge.

President Wilson's attitude of neutrality has been highly praised here, and England feels that Americans in general sympathize with her.

It is felt, however, that if the German ships thus obtained should begin carrying food to Germany, this would create a painful impression here, although it is admitted that the purchase is well within the neutral rights of the United States.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN WAITS.

Officials Delay Action on Sale as Registry Bill Pends.

Officials of the Hamburg-American Line last night held a conference here at which they discussed the question of the sale of some of the ships of that company to American buyers. It is said that no definite action has been taken, as all are waiting for the result of the shipping registry bill which is now before Congress and may be passed today.

There is said to be fear among those most interested in the purchase of foreign-built ships that American shipbuilders and ship owners may be able to insert some clause which practically will destroy the effectiveness of the bill. It is pointed out, however, that American builders still will have a monopoly of the coastwise trade, which ought to satisfy them.

In view of the general opinion that any vessels that may be purchased from the Hamburg-American Line will be used in the South American trade, it may be explained that the great majority of the vessels now sailing from New York to South American ports are under the British flag. To Brazil the Lamport & Holt Company, the Booth Steamship Company, and the Prince Line, all English, and the Lloyd Brazileiro of Rio de Janeiro do the bulk of the direct business. To Buenos Aires the principal lines are the Lamport & Holt, the Prince, the Houston, and the La Plata, all British.

The New York and South America Line, a British firm, and the West Coast Line, with headquarters in Chile and Peru, do most of the business between New York and Callao. To Valparaiso the principal lines are the West Coast and the vessels of W. R. Grace & Co. This line operates the Santa Catalina, the Santa Clara, and the Santa Cruz, which are at present the only American ships in the trade with the principal South American countries from New York.

Charles R. Flint, one of the pioneers in trade between North America and South America, said yesterday that the opportunity afforded by the war to American commerce was a most unusual one—something that never could have been dreamed of, and would not have occurred in centuries of peace.

"It is an opportunity," he said, "to win back what we lost in the civil war."

COULD SEIZE FOOD CARGOES.

Contraband of War the Great Obstacle to Unrestricted Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—No alarm was occasioned in Washington tonight over the news from London that there were signs of irritation there over reports of the proposed acquisition of German ships by Americans under the new emergency registry law. It was pointed out that there was little prospect of any vessels under the American flag engaging in foodstuff trade between this country and German or Austrian ports.

There is nothing in President Wilson's proclamations of neutrality to bar the shipment of foodstuffs to any of the belligerent powers, but Americans must run the risk of the capture of their vessels by belligerents and the confiscation of their cargoes as contraband of war.

Secretary Bryan's announcement tonight that Ambassador Page had sent reports that there would be no further interruption of passenger travel between British ports and the United States is interpreted here as notification from England that her sea power is able to command the steamer routes across the Atlantic. If England is able to protect passenger ships she would be equally able to protect freighters carrying foodstuffs between this country and England. As England and France are allies, the British Navy would extend to French shipping the same guarantees of protection accorded to British shipping and to vessels flying the flags of neutral nations or British allies, bound for the ports of England, France, and Italy.

Judge Joseph W. Alexander, Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and principal conferee for the House on the proposed shipping legislation, said tonight that while there was no law to prevent the shipment of foodstuffs from this country to Germany or any other belligerent, such cargoes would be subject to the usual risk of war. He said it was not probable that any of the vessels brought under the American flag under the new emergency registry law would be used, certainly not at this time, in conveying foodstuffs to Germany.

Judge Alexander doubted whether those who purchased these steamers would care to run the risk of the vessels as well as their cargoes being captured by the British while passing through the North Sea to German ports or being captured by French warships in the Mediterranean in an attempt to pass into the Adriatic and up to such Austrian ports as Trieste.

The French have been seizing German merchant vessels in the Mediterranean. Any vessel flying the American flag hauling foodstuffs bound for German or Austrian use, probably would be stopped in the Mediterranean by French vessels and the cargo confiscated.

Foodstuffs are not absolute but conditional contraband of war under the British declaration. Forage and grain suitable for feeding to animals are also defined by the British Government as conditional contraband. Germany also has served notice that she will observe the provisions of the Declaration of London as regards both absolute and conditional contraband, provided the other belligerents do not violate these provisions.

The American Government is taking the position that vessels flying the flag of one of the belligerents are subject to seizure by the opposing belligerents, and that contraband of war on such vessels is subject to confiscation, though the property of a neutral. This would apply also to conditional contraband. Conditional contraband is an article, such as wheat or flour, which is not contraband if not sent to a belligerent destination, but is contraband if consigned to a belligerent or sent to a belligerent destination.

If the Hamburg-American vessels, or any other vessels, sold to American owners and transferred to American registry, were to be used in sending foodstuffs to Germany, the British Government, having declared foodstuffs conditional contraband, would stand on its right to halt the steamer and act according to the circumstances. If it were a cargo of foodstuffs consigned to some German firm, not intended for use by the German Army, it might be passed by the British Government if that Government were satisfied that the foodstuffs would not ultimately fall into the hands of the German belligerents in the field. The chances are that the British Government would take no such risk, and that it would, either by capture or blockade, prevent foodstuffs being sent into Germany.

The American Government takes the position that goods of a neutral, not contraband of war, and shipped on a neutral vessel, are not rightfully subject to seizure or interference by any of the belligerents, and it is not presumed that vessels of neutrals carrying only non-contraband cargoes will be interfered with.

A member of the Conference Committee on the Emergency Shipping bill said tonight there was no reason why the acquisition of German ships should occasion any greater alarm in England than if the ships acquired were Norwegian or French vessels. This member said that the safety of the cargoes would depend upon whether they were regarded as contraband, and not upon the fact that the vessel was once a German vessel. He said that if the cargo were contraband it would be confiscated if found on the high seas regardless of the flag that carried the cargo.

Members of the Conference Committee expect the Hamburg-American vessels, or many of them, now in American ports to be sold to Americans, after the passage of the new registry law. One member of the committee said these vessels were "elephants" on the hands of the company, since they could not be utilized. Since they fly the German flag they are liable to capture and confiscation regardless of whether they carry contraband or non-contraband. But if sold to Americans and transferred to the American flag the ships would not be subject to capture, though contraband cargoes hauled by these vessels could be seized and confiscated.

The emergency registry law, as agreed upon in conference, is pending before the Senate, where it will be voted upon tomorrow afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Turkish Ambassador, A. Rustem Bey, tonight issued this statement:

"The statement having been attributed to me in the press that Turkey is on the point of joining in the European conflict, I hasten to declare that, so far from this being the case, a cablegram from the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 15th inst., informs me that, to leave no doubt as to her intentions, the Porte once more asserts categorically her determination to observe a strict neutrality."

RESERVISTS IN CHURCH.

Germans Hear a Pulpit Prophecy of Warfare Among the Allies.

The Rev. Alfred B. Moldenke, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of St. Peter, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, in his sermon in German at the morning service yesterday discussed the European war at length and prophesied that in the event of Germany's defeat by the allied nations there would be strife and warfare between the allies just as the Balkan nations fought among themselves after havig subdued Turkey.

A feature of the service was the marching into the church of thirty or more German Army reservists, who occupied the first six pews. The men marched to their seats in military order. The church was crowded to the doors. In his sermon Dr. Moldenke said:

"What is the reason for this gigantic war? None has yet been deduced that really explains it. There is no sense, no justice in the complete paralysis of the world's commerce that has resulted—in the misery and bloodshed that is war's chief tribute.

"The newspapers, particularly the American and English newspapers, have found an answer to the reason for the war. They claim that Kaiser Wilhelm was the cause. You know and I know that that is not the reason. The fact that Kaiser Wilhelm was able to celebrate the silver jubilee of his reign without a single war cloud on his horizon, despite the claims of the American and English press when he ascended to the throne in 1888 that he would immediately plunge the country into war, is proof positive of the Kaiser's love of peace.

"If you would ask me as to what I believe caused the Germans to take up arms, I would answer you without hesitation, 'Russian mobilization.'

"There is consolation to be derived from the probability, in the event of the allied nations' success, that their unity will not last. There will be a recurrence of the disagreements and disruption that followed on the heels of the success of the Balkan nations in their campaign against Turkey."

After the services Dr. Moldenke asserted that since the war began his church had been filled to the doors. One day last week, he said, a woman called at the rectory, and, after giving her name and address, said that she was an Englishwoman, and that she had called to aid the German cause by making financial contributions, because she was "ashamed" of the action of her native country in declaring war on Germany. He also said that the treasurer and organist of the church were in Europe, and although efforts had been made to get in touch with them by cable not a word had been heard from them.

The Treasurer is Robert Buttlar, a wealthy coffee importer. He went to Paris some weeks ago to visit his daughter, who is the wife of a Lieutenant in the French Army. A brother of Mr. Buttlar is a Colonel of a crack Austrian regiment.

The organist, August Hartung, when last heard from was in Thuringia, Germany.

State of Siege in Bulgaria.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Official Bureau issued a statement this afternoon that a state of siege had been officially proclaimed in Bulgaria.

No Siberian Exile for Germans.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Agency says it is officially declared there that there is no truth in the suggestion that Germans in Russia are being transported to Siberia. Not a single one has been banished. It is said that all are to be domiciled in the eastern provinces of European Russia.

CENSORSHIP BOOMS CABLE BUSINESS

Ban on Code Messages Clogs the Lines with Long Communications.

THERE IS NO DELAY HERE

But Strict Censorship in France and England Holds Up Messages in Europe.

The companies whose cables run to Europe reported yesterday that all lines, with the exception of those to Germany and Austria-Hungary, were working well and that they had so much business on hand that it was necessary to keep a large force of operators at work day and night. One of the companies posted on the glass of its receiving window a notice which said that it was blocked by the flood of messages submitted to it. All delays in receiving and to a certain extent in transmitting messages, it was said, were due to the strict censorship enforced at the French and British terminals of the companies.

At the offices of the Western Union, Commercial Cable, and French cable companies it was said that the big increase in business was due largely to the fact that code messages were prohibited practically to all points in Great Britain, France, and the countries allied with them, which meant that whereas before the war by the use of codes a business house could send a message in ten or a dozen words, it took now from twenty to fifty words to convey the same information.

At the Western Union office a statement explaining the difficulties now confronting the cable companies was issued. The last two paragraphs said:

Notwithstanding that owing to the abnormal situation abroad all cable routes are more or less congested, we are able with our eight transatlantic cables to dispose of our traffic with reasonable promptness, delays incident to censorship excepted. Beyond London the service is slow but fairly reliable except to Germany, Austria, and Hungary, and the situation doubtless will continue to improve, especially to European and other countries which can be reached by cable routes out of London.

Through every available channel we are endeavoring to secure further modifications of the existing restrictions, and while code language in cablegrams will undoubtedly be barred until the European war is over, we are hopeful that the writing of the name of the sender in full as the signature of each message, and perhaps some of the other requirements and restrictions, will shortly be waived.

The Commercial Cable Company issued a notice to the public also, in which it pointed out, that as a military censorship had been instituted in all of its foreign terminals, cable messages were accepted at the sender's risk only. In general, all cable messages must be fully addressed, but in messages to firms, if the full name of the firm is given, the house number and street name may be omitted. Unless the firm's name conveys its business, the character of the business should be added, as, for example, "ship owners."

All messages to Switzerland and Turkey must be in French, but cable messages to other countries may be in either English or French. Trade terms, trade-marks, and commercial marks are not admitted. Messages in German are not accepted.

"Taking everything into consideration," said an official of one of the companies, "we are doing as well as could be expected. There is, of course, and will continue to be, delay on the other side due to the censorship, but we hope to minimize even this delay soon."

The wireless situation has not changed in the last week. The Government's censorship, notwithstanding the vigorous protest of the German-American Chamber of Commerce and other German organizations, remains in force, and no messages of an unneutral nature are received or transmitted at any of the stations.

The German-American Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to Secretary of State Bryan yesterday denying a statement attributed to Colville Barclay, the British Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, that the Goldschmidt station at Tuckerton, N. J., which is a German system, was opened since the war started. The Chamber informed Mr. Bryan that the station was opened officially on June 18 by the exchange of messages between President Wilson and the German Emperor.

FORESAW WIRELESS MENACE.

Why Congress Empowered President to Control Plants.

The powerful German wireless station at Sayville, L. I., opened on Jan. 27, when the first direct transatlantic wireless message between Germany and the United States brought heartiest greetings from the Kaiser to President Wilson, is now unable to receive or transmit the secret messages of the German Government, simply because the United States more than two years ago foresaw such a situation as has developed in Europe.

The huge wireless tower at Sayville is about three-quarters of a mile west of the railroad station and the town and stands on the north side and close by the side of the tracks of the Patchogue Branch of the Long Island Railroad. On an almost barren 100-acre tract of land the gaunt tower rises about 500 feet, and its antennae, shooting in all directions and at different heights from the tower, are run to stakes covering several acres of ground, a network of pyramids within pyramids.

In contrast to this lofty structure, and nestling at its base, lies a small, square single-story building, painted white. It houses the generating, transmitting, receiving, and other wireless apparatus. A large billboard to one side informs passengers of the passing trains that here is the Telefunken Radio Station.

Long before the station was completed and the billboard set up, however, the commuters in that part of Long Island became suspicious of the plant, and one of them expressed his misgivings in a letter to Federal authorities, informing them that the Sayville station was only part of a German-American direct transatlantic wireless that was to be controlled very largely, if not almost wholly, by the Kaiser's Government. Straightway a naval officer was directed to make an investigation.

Subsequently, Senator Lodge, in resolutions to the Senate, said the United States could not see without grave apprehension the actual or potential possession of any harbor or other place on the American Continent by any Government not American, when such possession would give practical control for naval or military purposes.

Denied German Ownership.

Then came the denial of Manager A. E. Debec of the Atlantic Communication Company, 90 West Street, that the Sayville station was owned by the Telefunken Company. He explained that the system was purchased from the Telefunken Company, the purchase being made, of course, with "some German capital," although the "German Government had nothing to do with it."

The local agents for the Telefunken Wireless Telegraph Company, 111 Broadway, were asked about the ownership of the Sayville station, and that company disclaimed any interest in the radio plant, asserting that it was owned by American capitalists.

However, Congress, still apprehensive, passed the Radio Communication bill, requiring all wireless companies as well as all wireless operators to procure a Federal license, and further giving the President power to shut down wireless stations in time of war, public peril, or disaster. The bill also made it impossible for any wireless station, other than Government-owned plants, to be constructed nearer than fifteen miles from any naval or military stations, including those at Arlington, Va.; Key West, Fla.; San Juan and San Diego, Cal.; Tatoosh Island, Washington, and in Alaska and the Canal Zone.

Soon after the Kaiser sent his message to President Wilson, saying, "I send you my best greetings, hoping that the wireless communication will become a new link between our countries," the Sayville station was formally opened with an interchange of the first direct wireless press messages between the morning newspapers of New York and Berlin. THE NEW YORK TIMES received the first message from Berlin at 12:00 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 12, and this conveyed the greetings of Lord Mayor Adolf Wermuth of Berlin to Mayor Mitchel. In turn other morning papers received messages of felicitation from their Berlin contemporaries. At that time the wireless company was unable to say when or whether the Sayville station would be opened for commercial messages.

Carries Waves 4,000 Miles.

While the messages to and from Berlin were in transmission the reporters had an opportunity to adjust one of the sets of receivers to their ears and listen to the signals of the operators at Nauen, near Hanover, Germany, more than 4,000 miles away. In tone the messages sounded like the buzzing of a small insect.

The Sayville tower is of steel, and is triangular, its three sides being held by single instead of cross braces such as are usually seen in steel supports. The basis of the tower is brought to a point, having a ball and socket at the bottom. The entire weight of the tower rests on a large glass insulator, and the tower is maintained in its position entirely by guy wires made fast to six huge concrete anchorages, planted in a circle with a radius of 430 feet.

The main antennae, of the umbrella type, consist of twelve wires radiating from the top of the tower in two segments of six wires, each segment covering an arc of about 120 degrees. The ends of each antenna wire are connected through large bell-shaped insulators to steel wire ropes, and these ropes are attached to the tops and to the lower ends of wooden poles, so set up that they form a circle of approximately 2,300 feet in diameter around the tower.

The building squatting at the foot of the tower is divided into four main compartments. One houses the generating apparatus, another contains 120 large storage batteries from which the entire station draws its current, a third, subdivided, is used for the transmitting equipment, and a fourth, also subdivided, consists of the operating rooms.

Tape System Used.

Messages are transmitted automatically by the Sayville station, much in the same way that music is produced on a piano-player. First, a message is prepared for transmission by an operator using a key not unlike the ordinary Morse key, which controls an electrical device that perforates dots and dashes on a tape resembling ticker tape. As it is perforated the tape is wound on a reel, and when the reel is full it is then set up in the operating room adjoining and run through the transmitting key proper. As the tape is unwound from the reel, passing through the key, its perforations produce the dots and dashes of the wireless telegraph code.

Meanwhile in another room, where the transmitting apparatus is at work, the relay system is pounding furiously. The amount of current in the transformer primary circuit is too great to be broken by the ordinary telegraph key operated by the perforated tape, hence the current can be controlled only in steps by a system of three relays. The main relay is the final and therefore the largest key. Breaking the enormous current just as an operator's key breaks a weaker current, the big relay causes a series of brilliant blue sparks. Close to the relay is a tone controller, a device for indicating the number of sparks discharged each second, and the intermittent glow given off by the sparks is visible through a mask like a wheel of fire slowly revolving first one way and then the other.

The roar of the generators and the pounding of the relays are stopped when a message is being received. The receivers are the Telefunken upright type. Fritz von der Woude, describing the receivers, says:

"The reception of two messages simultaneously is easily accomplished by a simple device, which connects first one and then the other receiver to the antennae of high frequency so that each receiver is in a circuit three or four times during the lapse required for a Morse signal. With the aid of this device and careful tuning we have been able to receive simultaneously three messages, one on a long wave and two on shorter waves. There is no reason why, with the equipment of Sayville, it should not be possible to receive six messages simultaneously."

The Tuckerton (N. J.) station of the Atlantic Communication Company is only a receiving station. The Sayville station can receive and transmit, and the same can be done at the Nauen station, close to which the Atlantic Company has another station, at Eilvese.

PARADE COMMITTEE FORMED.

More Than 100 Women to Promote Big Peace Procession.

The organizers of the Women's peace parade completed their list of members of the Committee of One Hundred, which now numbers considerably more than 100 women, who will have charge of arrangements for the parade on Aug. 29, in which thousands of women dressed in black or wearing mourning bands will march silently from Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue to Union Square. The following are the members of the committee:

Gertrude Atherton
Mrs. W. H. Aten
Eleanor H. Abbott
Miss K. Anthony
Mary Antin
Mrs. John J. Astor
Mrs. J. L. Austin
Mrs. K. W. Barrett
Mrs. Simon Baruch
Mrs. Charles Beard
Mrs. C. E. Benedict
Mrs. M. A. F. Benedict
Mrs. C. Birnbohm
Mrs. P. Bjorkman
Mrs. Elmer Black
Mrs. H. S. Blatch
Mrs. Cora R. Bleakley
Mrs. S. M. Bondy
Miss H. V. Boswell
Mrs. A. A. Brooks
Mrs. W. H. Brown
Dr. Mary Halton
Mrs. Ernest Bunzel
Mrs. Clarence Burns
Mrs. L. D. Burroughs
Miss Elinor Byrns
Mrs. H. R. Caraway
Miss Alice Carpenter
Miss Eva L. Carsons
Mrs. Carrie C. Catt
Mrs. Isabel J. Combs
Miss M. B. Cooke
Miss Maida Craigen
Mrs. John S. Crosby
Mrs. Ella W. Dean
Mrs. Harvot H. Day
Miss Lavinia Dock
Mrs. H. E. Dreier
Miss Mary E. Drier
Mrs. August Dreyer
Mrs. M. M. Easton
Mrs. E. K. Edwards
Mrs. Arthur E. Fish
Mrs. C. W. Fiske
Mrs. E. C. Foote
Miss S. Fountain
Miss E. Freeman
Mrs. E. E. Furness
Miss Alice Gannett
Miss F. W. Gibson
Mrs. C. P. Gilman
Miss Belle Greene
Miss Arleen Hackett
Mrs. S. L. Hall
Mrs. E. H. Hooker
Miss Beatrice Harron
Mrs. N. L. Harron
Miss Mary G. Hay
Mrs. Otto Heinigke
Miss Amy M. Hicks
Miss Alberta Hill
Mrs. Charles D. Hirst
Mrs. H. W. Honer
Mrs. E. W. Hooke
Mrs. F. C. Howe
Mrs. G. W. Howes
Mrs. L. Pierce-Hughes
Mrs. J. L. Laidlaw
Mrs. Lauterbach
Mrs. H. H. Jenkins
Miss K. Leckie
Miss M. E. Macomber
Miss C. E. Mason
Miss Emma McCabe
Miss S. W. MacConnell
Mrs. C. J. McCormack
Mrs. J. T. McLean
Mrs. H. MacNutt
Mrs. M. Menken
Mrs. Samuel Merwin
Mrs. E. W. Mitchell
Mme. Marie Cross-Newhaus
Miss L. O'Reilly
Mrs. A. M. Palmer
Miss Ada Patterson
Mrs. R. C. Talbot-Perkins
Miss I. M. Pettis
Miss Ethel Peyser
Miss C. B. Pier
Mme. Carlo Polifeme
Mrs. Maud R. Ingersoll Probasco
Miss Ida S. Proper
Mrs. B. De Rivera
Mrs. C. S. Robinson
Miss H. Rodman
Miss Lou Rogers
Mme. Clarence De Vaux-Royer
Miss Lillian Russell
Miss R. Schneiderman
Miss Melinda Scott
Mrs. F. T. Seal
Dr. Anna H. Shaw
Miss Mary Shaw
Mrs. Nellie B. Van Slingerland
Mrs. J. B. Slocum
Mrs. Herbert Smith
Mrs. Wm. B. Smith
Mrs. H. Speke-Seeley
Mrs. W. G. Story
Miss G. C. Strachan
Miss H. Strauss
Mrs. Ralph Troutman
Mrs. T. J. Vivian
Miss Lillian D. Wald
Mrs. J. G. Wentz
Miss M. O. White
Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse
Mrs. W. E. Wilson
Mrs. E. Woolston
Mrs. Eva Wyeth
Miss Anna Wynne
Miss Rose Young

The headquarters of the Women's Peace Parade Committee is at 25 West Forty-fifth Street, where meetings are being held daily.

WHERE GERMANY ERRED.

Kaiser Thought English Factions Would Not Unite, Says Dr. Dixon.

His experiences as a passenger on the Mauretania on her trip to Halifax prefaced the sermon of the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London, yesterday morning at the Tent Evangel in West 126th Street.

After the service Dr. Dixon, in speaking of the sentiment regarding the war in England, said that all the factional differences had been removed and that the Ulsterites and Nationalists were united in a common cause for England. The German Emperor, he said, had erred in his belief that factional differences in England had made the time opportune for him to strike. The Hague today would be the centre of the world's arbitration, he asserted, if it were not for the German Emperor.

WAIT IN TIMES SQ. FOR NEWS OF WAR

French, Germans, British, Russians, Even Japanese, Study Bulletins.

ARGUE EARNESTLY ON THEM

Every Nation Represented, Even a Few Americans—Much to Say When News Is Shown.

Two Japanese slipped unobtrusively into the crowd in front of the bulletin boards on the Times Building last night and looked over the latest news from the war. Then they shook their heads and walked slowly away. Newsboys who had been at the Subway entrance all afternoon said they had come every hour since the early bulletin which reported Japan's ultimatum to Germany. But there had been no further news from the Far East; they were still waiting.

All around the crowd was thick last night—broken up, as usual, into clumps surrounding two gesticulating, earnest debaters, who kept their tempers though jammed against each other every minute by the push of the crowds that wanted to hear what it was all about.

It was astonishing, the good humor displayed; equally astonishing was the evident determination in nearly every case to avoid prejudice and get to the things really at the bottom of the war.

There was not much news from the front yesterday evening, so most of the talk dealt with origins and causes, and while newspaper phrases and current catch-words were heard often enough, there was manifest the wish, if not always successfully carried out, to avoid unreasoned bias and keep to an impartial view. English, French, Russians, Germans, all met on common ground and argued in the language of Manhattan, and, though voices often rose high, the laughing objection, "You're getting prejudiced," nearly always brought the speaker back to calmer expression.

Another bulletin went up. The scattered clusters lost their identity and crowded together. From the window to the curb stretched rank on rank of straw hats, drawn up in almost military formation.

"Report of French aeroplane attack on Strasbourg," read the bulletin.

"Strasbourg!" said a tall German on the edge of the crowd. "That is wrong. Strassburg—S-t-r-a-s-s-b-u-r-g."

The man next to him shook his head. "For us it is always Strasbourg," he said. "Wait a little. You will see."

"For us!" said the German derisively. "What is your name?"

"Schreiner," said the other.

"Shrayney," sneered the German. "For you, pfui!"

"Wait a little," repeated the Alsatian. "For you, too, it will be Strasbourg."

A few feet beyond was a man explaining that it was England's duty to police the world in the face of interruptions that asked why she could not police Ulster.

Another crowd was grouped around a well-dressed man with the "finished-in-Vienna" trademark of the southern Slav, who was explaining something with great earnestness. But he was not giving a discourse on international politics; he was explaining the effect of bullets from high-power rifles, and backing up his remarks with tales of what he had seen at Kumanovo and the storming of Adrianople. Corroborative evidence was furnished by a heavy-faced man who showed two scars that he said he had acquired in Mindanao.

The crowd's interest in medical details was not shaken by the clamorous passage of a train of fire engines and trucks down Broadway. The shrieking whistles and clanging bells turned a few heads; then everybody went back to his argument.

Belgian neutrality was attacked and defended, Serbs talked of what they would do when the Hapsburgs were driven back to Budapest, Frenchmen expatiated on the need for wiping out the wrong of 1870.

"But where are the Americans?" queried one observer. "All the rest are here—Parthians and Medes and Elamites and dwellers in Mesopotamia and Egypt, and the parts of Libya about Cyrene. But though we hear our own language all over the place, where are our own people? Do they all stay at home when the baseball scoreboard has quit working?"

Careful search presently discovered a knot of men gathered around two who said they were native Americans. And they were holding forth indiscriminately on the crime of swollen fortunes and the folly of woman's suffrage. But they were in earnest, like everybody else.

A tall man was defending the right of reservists to go back home if they want to.

"Why does it break neutrality?" he asked. "Me, I, too, am American citizen. I could go also if I wished—"

"Why don't you go, then, either?" demanded a large Italian on the outskirts of the crowd.

"But you do not understand," said the other. "It is not that I am German; I, too, am French. But I am American citizen—"

"French! You should change your face before you would be French. I am American citizen for six weeks, and I wouldn't go back to Italy. No, indeed. I am American."

A big Russian came down the street with an American; the two looked over the bulletins together.

"Look here, Paul," said the American. "I don't believe you've got an army in Russia. We've seen stuff from Belgium, Germany, France, England, Servia, even Japan; but I don't seem to hear anything from your side of it. Where is that Russian Army?"

The Russian smiled quietly. "Not yet," he said. "Wait. When it starts you will hear of it."

At midnight the two Japanese were still waiting silently in front of the blackboard.

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RUSSIAN RED CROSS APPEAL.

The Rev. Sergius Snegeriff Urges Slavs to Give Generously.

In the Russian Cathedral in East Ninety-seventh Street the Rev. Sergius Snegeriff preached the sermon yesterday morning. In it he said:

"Not only must you pray for the success of our brothers back home, but every penny that you men and women can spare at this time should be cheerfully donated to the Russian Red Cross Society.

"War was not to be averted. That is regrettable. But now let our brothers fight. Many will be wounded and others die. There is no nobler cause, no work that calls us more than the care of the men who are fighting, perhaps dying, for you and yours."

The priests of the church took a special Red Cross collection following the sermon.

In the mass the usual prayers, blessing the Czar, the President of the United States, and asking for peace were said. The church was crowded.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, beginning this morning

A sale of Men's Shirts, Ties & Pajamas

at prices which, in many instances, are far less than the actual cost of materials.

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Note:—This is especially interesting to men with large necks. In going through our stock we found quite a lot of big sizes, and in order to get rid of them we have made a remarkable cut in prices.

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Pajamas at 98c—*values up to $2.00.*
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Terry Bath Robes at $2.85—*values up to $6.*

Your attention is also called to our clearance sale of Olus Shirt Suits, at substantial price reductions.

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400 pairs reduced from *$4 & $4.50* . . . . to $2.45
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Values 50c & 75c

Made of fine Madras, in plain white, checks and self stripes, with sleeveless shirts and knee length drawers.

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office..........Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown..........15 Beekman Street
Wall Street..........2 Rector Street
Harlem..........263 West 125th Street
Bronx..........149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn..........304 Washington Street
Staten Island....Ferry House, St. George
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the Country at the rate of 75c. per month. Daily Edition, 50c. per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, directly to the Publication Office, or telephone Bryant 1000.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1914.

THE INTERVENTION OF JAPAN.

The entrance of Japan upon the conflict between Germany and Great Britain cannot fairly be based on the requirements of the treaty of alliance of 1911. One of the objects of that treaty is "the consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the "regions of Eastern Asia and India." It cannot be said that the general peace is disturbed by the presence of German war vessels or by the occupation of the leased district of Kiauchau, with its garrison of 3,500 troops. The other objects of the treaty are the integrity of China, with the open door, and the maintenance of the territorial rights of Great Britain and Japan and their special interests in Eastern Asia and India. With these the present situation has still less to do. The "advice" of the Japanese Government to the Government of Germany to withdraw or disarm her naval vessels, and, before Sept. 15, to deliver Kiauchau to Japan—"with a view to the "eventual restoration of the same to "China"—is a challenge to Germany for which neither the claims nor the needs of Great Britain can be presented as a justification. The motive for this sudden and surprising action must be sought in the aims and ambitions of the Japanese Government, and it is impossible to regard these as unselfish.

It is not easy to see how the real and lasting interests of either Great Britain or of Japan are to be served by the entry of the latter upon the European war. It would have been far better for Great Britain that the war should not be extended to the Orient, and if she should not be found waging war against a European Power with Japanese aid. That must prejudice the British cause. The possibility of it has already been used in semi-official German statements to arouse animosity based on race feeling and to reinforce the plea that Germany is defending Europe against "Asiatic barbarism." The action of Japan now strengthens the suspicion she had long ago aroused that her desire for aggrandizement only awaited an opportunity for its assertion. Regarded from any tenable point of view, it complicates the situation and tends to extend rather than to limit its mischievous results. And this tendency is intensified by the fact that Russia is the only Power other than Japan that has had serious ambitions threatening the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industries of all nations in China.

CONTESTING THE WILL.

If ever there is law reform in this country—and no reform is needed more or more languidly debated—one of the things it will take up will be the fattening of lawyers at the expense of legatees, which is an outcome of the facility with which wills are contested. Because it is obvious that a maniac's will should not stand, the slightest eccentricity furnishes ground for an expensive lawsuit. Because a legacy extorted by violence or duress should not be paid, it takes a costly suit to defend a will in which the legatee is pretended to have had any influence whatever on the testator. No man making a will can be sure how much will be left of his legacies by the time the lawyers get through with it. The breadth of ground on which wills can be contested is a constant temptation to speculative and disinherited relatives.

Congressman ROBERT G. BREMNER will be remembered as the New Jersey Representative who made such a gallant fight against death by cancer, who was the first to undergo the radium cure, and whose cool courage won the admiration of the country. His will is now offered for probate. It was made in April, 1912. The following Summer he made a campaign for Congress, convinced his fellow-citizens that he was competent to represent them, and was elected. He died before his term was out. Now his sister seeks to break the will on the ground that he was "unduly influenced," and that the will is illegal in that it did not use the words "my last will and testament." It may be that the courts will uphold her contention, but the incident is suggestive as illustrating the insecurity overshadowing all testators. When SAMUEL J. TILDEN's will was broken because of legal flaws, it was said, "If such "a great lawyer could not safeguard "his own will, who is safe?" In view of this latest case testators will be apt to say, "If the will of such a "sturdy and brilliant man as BREMNER can be broken for undue in-"fluence, who is safe?" On the merits of the case we have no opinion, but the incident shows more forcefully than most such cases the need of amendment to the law, particularly if it permits the breaking of an otherwise sound will because some phrase like "my last will and testament" is left out of it. Legatees have some rights, after all, and so have testators.

LOAN OR SALE?

We cannot but feel that President WILSON and Mr. BRYAN are betrayed by a natural benevolent idealism into taking a somewhat extreme attitude against the loaning of American credit in time of war. The attitude is announced with reference to a proposition from Switzerland, and apparently rests on the assumption that money loaned to Switzerland would be relent to some one of the belligerents—a rather remote contingency. But the transaction really in question was the one discussed with the house of MORGAN. That, in a practical sense, was a sale more than a loan. It was a proposition to buy foodstuffs for France on credit secured by French treasury notes.

Such a transaction is, of course, open to any other of the belligerents, and, indeed, to would-be purchasers the world over. In law, international or domestic, there is no conceivable objection to it. What substantial objection to it can there be based on equity or on the strictest conception of impartial neutrality and sincere friendship for the nations whose Governments are at war? We can see none. Undoubtedly food is needed for noncombatants as well as for armies, even though the latter are fed first. Is it our duty to aid in the starvation of a people? It may be that the Germans will need food as much as France, but whichever is in the sorer need, shall we refuse to sell to that one, and thus strengthen its enemy? That is a curious conception of neutrality and humanity.

Again, it so happens that we have large crops this year and a generous surplus for export. We are suffering heavy damage from the direct and indirect effects of this vast war. The sale of our surplus would substantially reduce that damage. On what sound reason can the Government of the United States base action which amounts to a prohibition of that relief? We have the greatest respect for the motives of that action, and our bankers show commendable patriotism in abiding by it, but it appears to us to be mistaken.

A BATTLE IN NEW FORM.

Battle lines not of thousands, but of hundreds of thousands, even of millions of men flung upon each other, not about a single place like that at Waterloo, but along the boundaries of Holland, Belgium, France, and Switzerland in a front of 250 miles, occasion the comment of the French War Ministry that this will be "profoundly dif-"ferent from all other battles, a battle "in new form and without precedent "in history."

The Russo-Japanese battle of the Shaho, fought in October of 1904, engaged half a million men for eight days, and was compared by the military correspondent of The London Times with a war of exhaustion. In the decisive battle of Mukden, fought from Feb. 15 to March 11, 1905, five Japanese armies, 400,000 men in all, engaged and defeated Gen. KUROPATKIN at the head of 376 battalions, 171 batteries, and 178 squadrons, representing 300,000 rifles, 26,000 sabres, and 1,368 guns. The front of the Russian army measured forty-four miles and its depth five to six miles, but the battle line finally stretched over a front of 100 miles. That was the most disastrous battle ever fought, the Russian dead numbering 27,700, besides 110,000 other casualties, and 40,000 Russians taken prisoner. The Japanese casualties were 41,222.

It was the first "battle in new form," of which the one now commencing is the tremendous sequel. But this one with millions of men on each side, fought in the heart of Europe, with every advantage of modern means of transport and supply, and with the most skilled tacticians of the world benefiting by the lessons of the concentrated wars fought on the Manchurian plains, may well be profoundly different from all other battles. WELLINGTON's 101,000 men could not have coped with the Napoleon of Germany.

WELCOME TO MR. RIDDER.

We congratulate Mr. HERMAN RIDDER, the able editor of the Staats-Zeitung, on the spirit of his article republished in THE TIMES yesterday morning. It discusses the war in a fashion which Americans appreciate and approve. His sympathies are with Germany, naturally, and he expects the Germans "to acquit them-"selves as well upon the battlefield "as they have during the past forty "years in the fields of science, lit-"erature, and commerce"; but his tone is not boastful; he does not blindly praise everything the German Government has done; he deplores and condemns war, and his only words of unqualified bitterness are for Russia. Against such comment on the perplexing and exciting situation that is unfolding before us Americans can offer no objection. They welcome it as the candid and responsible exercise of that right of free opinion by which they set much store and which they sincerely respect in others. It is certain that opinion expressed in this spirit by Americans and by German-Americans must influence opinion in Germany, and influence it in the right direction.

With one phase of Mr. RIDDER's thought we cannot quite agree. He says: "The more reasonable it ap-"pears that peace must quickly come, "the more hopeless does it seem." But he also says: "Sooner or later the na-"tions engaged in war will find them-"selves spent and weary. There will "be victory for some, defeat for oth-"ers, and profit for none." We venture to think that this will occur soon rather than late, and, whether there be a victory at the close of the first great battle, or it end with equally tremendous and futile loss on both sides, the Governments will pause and seek an adjustment. War on the present scale has been studied and prepared for; it never has been waged, its awful cost has never been realized. When it is realized, when the men who incur it see what it really means in general destruction and exhaustion, we think the responsible minds will recoil from its continuance. That is, at least, a hope not without foundation.

TOO MUCH CENSORING ALREADY.

With the reluctance, and even with the resentment, which the cable companies express at the prospect of enduring for an indefinite period, probably extending over many months, the disturbance and diminution of their business which a Government censorship of their lines here would produce there will be general sympathy. This country is obliged, of course, to show scrupulous neutrality with respect to the countries at war with each other. There is a limit, however, to the inconveniences and losses which we can be expected to suffer in meeting this obligation, and the limit narrows rapidly when we are asked or ordered to take precautionary measures that will be ineffectual in any way except that of making expense and trouble for ourselves.

We could, indeed, guard our own few cable and wireless stations so that from them could not be sent to foreign cruisers off our coast dispatches helpful in the destruction of an enemy's warships or merchantmen. But after we had done that the complaining Germans would be at about as great disadvantage as before, for there would remain the possibility of using land telegraphs, telephones, and mails to Canada, and thence information, with hardly any delay, could be sent to sea and across it as before.

Surely we shall not be asked to undertake the colossal task of preventing the passage over the Canadian line of all uncensored communications, and surely if we are asked we will not do it. The right of a neutral to carry on with each of two belligerents such trade as the other cannot stop is a recognized one, and the sending of messages by both cable and wireless is trade much like any other. To censor it is to destroy it in part and to make the rest troublesome, expensive, and slow. And anyway, censorships are obnoxious. They are a war measure, and we are not at war with anybody.

DRAGGED INTO THE OPEN.

One effect of the direct primary law has been to work an instant and magical change in the formulas of candidacy. Heretofore the candidate has posed as indifferent, reluctant, sometimes as averse. He was "not seeking the nomination." He was "not a candidate." "What will you do if the nomination is forced upon you?" asked the admiring and awestruck reporter. "We will cross that bridge when we come to it," was the stereotyped answer. If the candidate was unusually brazen, if his gluttony for office could not be concealed, even then the most he would say was that he was "in the hands of his friends." His followers exultantly proclaimed that "the office seeks the man." Finally, torn by the insatiable people from his austere retirement, he lifted his abstracted brows with coy surprise and discovered that he had been nominated.

Under the direct primary law nobody can be nominated unless he makes a vigorous campaign. He cannot even get on the primary ballot without getting a specified number of signatures to his petition. And instantly the hoary old pretense vanishes as if it never had been. Candidates come out in the open, declare emphatically what they stand for, announce that they want the office, and let the people know what they will do if they get it. The somersault is so complete that what used to be a virtue becomes a vice; the voters grow indignant if a candidate dallies too long in the hands of his friends. Thus there were reports of Democratic discontent with Gov. GLYNN because he delayed too long the announcement of his candidacy. It was felt to put the party at a disadvantage. It was insistently demanded that he come out of the corner where he was whispering in the ear of [illegible], step into the middle of the room, and talk to the audience. It may be assumed that it is because of these murmurs that he issued his announcement yesterday, since he had obviously not intended to make it so soon. Once, and not so long ago, a candidate who admitted that he was a candidate would have been assailed as office hungry; now one who pretends coyness is denounced for it. On the whole, since frankness is better than humbug, this particular change wrought by the new law is to be welcomed.

CHILD LABOR IN GEORGIA.

Again has the Georgia Legislature voted to continue the State's dishonor by classing her among the few remaining States which fatten on the labor of children. Year after year Georgians who honor Georgia try to redeem her from this disgrace by enacting a law prohibiting child labor. The House passes the bill and the Senate, under the guidance of the mill owners, either kills it outright or passes it in such shape that it is unobjectionable to them. This year the melancholy farce is again repeated.

There are signs, however, that the enemies of Georgia's good name are not to have their way forever. This year's bill, emasculated and feeble as it is, is a little stronger than any yet passed. It is an encouraging sign that the House plucked up courage to demand a conference, and a still more encouraging one that, according to Senators MCNEIL and MILLER, the Senate conference committee was packed. The friends of the mill owners were so afraid of the result that they did not dare to take any chances, and they violated the custom of appointing at least one leader in the fight for a bill to the conference committee.

The mill operatives have been unionized, too; and will show as they gain strength what they can do to end the competition of men with children. It is much to be regretted, however, that Georgia should not abolish the iniquity while she can still claim to do so from altruistic motives, instead of waiting until she is coerced by organized labor. Sooner or later she will have to come to it, and she should take the step while she can do so with credit.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Already Thinking of Peace.

There is something of reassurance, as well as much of significance, in the fact that the official statements, explanations, and proclamations issued by the highest authorities of the several countries now at war so frequently contain references to the others that are strangely kind, considering the source and application.

Thus the German Imperial Chancellor, in pleading Germany's cause in the court of world opinion, spoke of "highly civilized France" as "compelled" to take up arms. He mentioned England's course as heard "with a heavy heart," not with anger, and what he had to say about the "culture" of both was entirely respectful, as closely related to Germany's own. Only as regards Russia did he use the words commonly applied to "the enemy"—the bitter words, and especially the contemptuous words, that can never be explained away and make future friendships difficult or impossible.

The instance is typical, for there have been like outgivings in both England and France, showing plainly that at least among the nations of Western Europe there remains, in spite of the present hostilities and slaughters, a sense of solidarity, an underlying realization that their natural relations are those of friendship, not of hatred, and that even now there must be a thought of innumerable better tomorrows. They all know that the end of the war will not be the extermination, or even the subjugation, in the old sense of that term, of any neighbor by the others, and there is an evident wish or determination not to exasperate emotions or aggravate offenses so much as to make an ultimate restoration of peaceful intercourse unduly hard.

In less responsible circles this moderation and foresightedness are not always shown, but their absence there is less ominous than it would be in those higher.

To Settle Problems of Travel.

Much needed determination of several long-unsettled questions with respect to seats in railway cars will follow, it is to be hoped, the trial of a suit for heavy damages which has been brought against the Long Island Road.

A traveler entered a train with his family and took seats, only to be ordered from them by the conductor on the ground that those particular seats had been "reserved" for somebody else. The nature of the reservation is not stated in the accounts at hand, but as the traveler would obviously have had no case at all had the episode occurred in a car the individual seats of which by right and custom belong to an advance purchaser, the fact that a suit was brought implies that the car was of the "common" kind best known to commuters.

If so, their interest in the outcome of the litigation will be keen, for they seek legal guidance on several points. First of all, can a seat in an ordinary car be reserved—except by sitting in it—for or by anybody? Some commuters say "No!" with passionate vehemence, and they are very stern with brother suburbanites who have a habit, when one starts to sit down by them, of declaring that they are "keeping" the then unoccupied half seat "for a friend." Often that friend is a Mrs. or Mr. Harris, of ghostly existence if any, who serves but to help a boor have twice the space to which his ticket entitles him.

This "keeping" of seats makes frequent trouble and no end of ill-feeling, and it ought to be stopped, absolutely. Neither should one commuter be expected to ask if he may sit with another. He will not want to do so if there is any chance of his having a whole seat to himself, unless to be with an acquaintance, and even in that case the request for permission is unnecessary.

Travelers' Tales Discussed.

Strangely different reports as to treatment received in the same countries are made by the various groups of refugees as they emerge from the several seats of war. Some of them tell dreadful tales of brutal cruelty suffered by harmless strangers, while others declare that they received as much of helpful courtesy as could be expected in the circumstances.

At first thought it seems that one of the other class of stories must be deliberate falsifications. A more probable explanation, however, is that much of the difference lies in the point of view whence these fugitives regard their experiences. Some of them, unused to hardships of any kind, exaggerate the sufficiently trying inconveniences to which they have been subjected, and make no allowance for the fact that some of them were imposed, not of malignant purpose, but of necessity. Others did consider in what desperately serious events they were involved, and their own unimportance, compared with military operations on which the destinies of nations depended, and thought more of what they escaped than of what they endured. They knew how apt soldiers are to be rough and arbitrary in dealing with civilians in time of war, and lightened their woes by prompt submission to the inevitable.

That there have been cases not a few of real and inexcusable ill-treatment of foreigners in all of the more disturbed countries is made beyond reasonable question by the number of such tales that are coming in and the safely assumed veracity of many of the narrators, but they do not justify the wholesale condemnation and denunciation of any race. Even the Prussians, for whom, as usual, fewer good words and more bad ones are spoken than of anybody else, might remind us that in the estimation of our old and near neighbors, the Mexicans, our own manners are not particularly gentle. And the known direction of sympathies counts for a good deal. Americans in France were friends, in Germany most of them were at least severe critics of the imperial policies.

THE FREE SUGAR TARIFF

Has Both Increased Prices and Caused Loss of Revenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the present rise in the price of sugar, may I venture to call attention to the fact that the responsibility for this rests in some degree upon the tariff policy of the present Administration?

The enactment of the free sugar provision of the tariff bill threatened with ruin the native industry, resulting in a curtailment of plantings and a decreased production, which will amount this year to at least 200,000 tons. Although the entire tariff is not to be removed until 1916, sugar companies found it impossible to finance themselves in the face of a law which made it impossible for them to continue. Five centrals in Porto Rico were forced into receivers' hands, and most of the others were obliged to curtail their production. Louisiana, Hawaii, and the Western beets were not less injuriously affected.

Now that England is competing actively with us for the Cuban crop, the loss of this native production will be heavily felt by the American consumer.

THE TIMES has uniformly expressed editorially grave doubts as to the wisdom of this tariff policy. The result has more than justified these doubts. Of course, no one could have foreseen the destruction of the sugar crops of Germany and Austria by a great European war, but even before this war was threatened, and after a reduction of 25 per cent. in the sugar tariff, the price of refined sugar was higher than it had been under the old tariff. The producer got less, and the margin of profit to the refiner was greater.

Moreover, by this policy the Government loses about $50,000,000 a year revenue—a loss which must be made up by direct taxes levied upon the people.

From every point of view it would seem that THE TIMES has been entirely right in questioning the wisdom of this legislation.

LORENZO D. ARMSTRONG.
New York, Aug. 15, 1914.

The Alsace-Lorraine Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. D. F., who asserts that "French hearts beat with sympathy for their enemies," and that "the question of Alsace-Lorraine has not been of late to a Frenchman what it was to him forty years ago" must be entirely misinformed about the real facts; at least he generalizes where he had heard the opinion of an individual. Does he not know that in Paris on the Place de la Concorde there is a monument which symbolizes Strassburg, the capital of Alsace-Lorraine, and which is decorated with mourning veils and flags on every 27th of September; that speeches are made on the statue under the very eyes of the authorities which denounce the Germans as robbers and incite the people to work for the reconquest of the "lost provinces"? Does he know that Generals of the French Army in reviewing the troops along the German frontier more than once spoke of "the brothers to whose liberation we will be called some day" so that the German Government had to make official representations in Paris?

Mr. D. F. probably never heard anything of organizations like the "Souvenir Francais," which were spread over Alsace-Lorraine, and had to be dissolved by the authorities because of high treason. The never-ceasing efforts of the advocates of "revanche" are illustrated by the fact that during this year books have been distributed among the school children which urge them "never to forget their mother France," books which are dedicated to the children of France, with the motto, "to those who never will forget," and are recommended by prominent French journals.

OTTO W. FUHRMANN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1914.

Park Music Better.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent of this morning, G. Sauder, is right. The music provided this year for the public in the smaller parks as well as in Central Park is better chosen, better performed and, consequently, more eagerly listened to than it has been for many years. I speak as one who knows well his midsummer New York and to whom, as to so many others, the better park music is a needed and keenly appreciated improvement.

CHARLTON ALLEN.
New York, Aug. 14, 1914.

Becky Edelson Submerged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What has become of Becky? Is she alive or dead? Has Commissioner Davis sent the bunch over on the other side "to fight for their country"?

JOHN JONES.
Canarsie, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1914.

The Poet Laureate's "Effusions."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With all her other tribulations we had hoped Great Britain might be spared her Poet Laureate's effusions. Alas! It was not to be.

S. J. DOUGLASS.
New Haven, Conn., Aug. 11, 1914.

THE MELTING POT.

I know no better place for wedding rings,
Betrothal gems, gold rattles, baby's cup,
And all those other man-bought little things
That meant submission and the giving up
Of woman's right to human privilege—
Unless he chanced to be a wiser man
Than are the most. For every single pledge
By wives accepted is a sort of ban
Upon her freedom. Thus the Melting Pot
Just fills the bill as a good crucible
For proofs of folly. It just hits the spot,
In my opinion, as receptacle
For things worth having, could possession be
Proof, not of bondage, but of liberty.

LURANA SHELDON.

HENNESSY MAKES MURPHY HIS ISSUE

Shall Party Be Purified in September or Smashed at the Polls?

ROOSEVELT TO THE VOTERS

Assistant Secretary of Navy Says He's Not a "Delmonico Conference" Candidate for Senator.

John A. Hennessy and Franklin D. Roosevelt issued statements yesterday asking for Democratic votes in the primaries and making it clear that the issue was Charles F. Murphy's control of the Democratic State organization. Mr. Hennessy in his statement attacked Mr. Murphy and said he was a candidate for Governor "at the request of men whose position in New York State politics never has been in doubt." Only one contingency could make him withdraw, he said, and that was that a better type of Democrat than himself should be chosen to make the race.

In announcing his willingness to withdraw under such circumstances, Mr. Hennessy said he made only one condition, that there must be "no compromise with dishonor" and that the leader chosen "must head a straight out anti-Murphy ticket."

Mr. Roosevelt said he entered the race for United States Senator because he believed it was important that the next Senator from this State should be "free from Murphy or Barnes domination," and said he would continue to fight against Murphy's control of the Democratic Party in the city and State within party lines as he had always done.

This is Mr. Hennessy's statement:

"The direct primary, such as it is, presents the enrolled Democrats of this State an opportunity to say for the first time whether they approve the acts of the State organization. This organization is wholly controlled by Mr. Murphy of New York and his sub-bosses. These are the men who contrived and controlled the shameful conditions in the administration of John A. Dix. These are the men who executed William Sulzer when he undertook to purify the State departments and declined to be a proxy Governor, as was his predecessor. These are the men now directing the hands of State Government in every department, including the Executive Chamber.

"This is not the time to discuss the continuous maladministration since Mr. Murphy and his allies ousted William Sulzer from the Governorship. This is not the time to uncover the shamelessness of the present State organization and its corrupt alliances. This is not the time to sweep aside the screen and show what has been going on and is going on in framing a ticket designed to keep the present boss and his sub-bosses in power.

Purify the Party or Smash It.

"This is the time to give the enrolled Democratic electors an opportunity to decide whether they will purify their party or see it destroyed as an agency for good government in this State. This is the time to let it be known whether a majority of the enrolled electors uphold the criminal acts which will be made plain in a State-wide primary contest. This is the time to say whether the party shall be purified in September by the votes of its enrolled members or smashed at the polls in November.

"I am a candidate to the finish in the primaries, and at the request of men whose position in New York State politics never has been in doubt. No influence and no pressure can change my position unless in one contingency.

"I do not ask that I only shall be the agency through which decent minded Democrats shall express themselves. This crisis, affecting the public welfare of nearly 10,000,000 persons, embracing vexing problems which concern taxpayers and non-taxpayers, is too grave to hang upon the desire of any one man to offer himself as the only choice for those who would change the degrading conditions of party government in this State today. I have no illusions about the office of Governor, and no ambition for public place except as an imperative duty. The forces in the Democratic Party which would destroy evil conditions ought not to be confined to acceptance of my candidacy as the only alternative in a grave situation. If my declaration, made in utmost good faith, that I shall be a candidate in the Democratic primaries has served to rouse the type of men who gave Cleveland to the nation, then let them without delay do an urgent public act in suggesting a candidate to fit the issue, and I will do my share in fighting the battle for this great cause.

"I make only one condition. There must be no compromise with dishonor. The leader chosen must head a straight out anti-Murphy ticket. The battle must be for the destruction of the control now held by the leaders in the Tammanyized State organization.

Careless of Machine Ties.

"Party machine ties have never hung fast on me. I was a leader in smashing the Brooklyn Democratic ring in 1895, I was a Gold Democrat and a candidate on that national ticket in 1896. I campaigned for Seth Low against Van Wyck in 1897. I go back these years to indicate my conversion to broadness in party spirit is not new. I had hoped to see a fusion ticket in this State which would have smashed two machines instead of one. I had hoped we could assemble men of differing national views, keep disputed party politics out of the situation, and clean up the State as we have cleaned up the first city of the State. I would have lent my assistance to such a movement. But the issues remain. We want decency, efficiency, and economy, not in words, but in acts.

"Mayor Mitchel, Collector Malone, and Corporation Counsel Polk are types of Democrats who should participate in the grave work I suggest; but they hold public office, and properly have refrained from influencing the present situation, notwithstanding statements to the contrary. As enrolled electors, after the act of selection, they could with propriety express their views, and I have no doubt they would add their political strength and public character to a duty well begun by others."

Roosevelt Stands on Record.

This is Franklin D. Roosevelt's announcement regarding his candidacy for United States Senator:

"The issues in New York State this Fall are broader than mere individualities. For the first time in a State-wide election the voters will have a chance to choose their candidates in a primary. For this reason, and fortified by unsolicited and spontaneous requests from people in every county of the State, I have decided to submit my name as candidate for the United States Senate in the Democratic primaries.

"I am not a Delmonico conference or any other kind of a conference candidate. I stand on my own feet and on my own record.

"I have consistently fought against the control of the Democratic Party by Charles F. Murphy and his lieutenants. I shall continue so to fight, and I believe it is just as important that the next Senator from this State should be free from Murphy or Barnes domination as it is essential that the next Governor and other State officers should represent the people of the State, not a handful of grafting bosses. And it is high time that the Democracy of New York should represent the same high ideals as the best Democracy of the nation.

"I believe the great majority of Democrats, as well as the great majority of the whole body of voters, are sick of present conditions and demand a chance to effect a change. I have always fought within party lines, and I seek the regular and legal means of giving these voters a chance. If elected, I will strive only to carry out the theory of our Government by representing the State of New York and not any faction, locality, or self-appointed clique of rule or ruin politicians."

GLYNN A CANDIDATE.

Will Ask Renomination as Representative of Entire Party.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—Gov. Glynn today announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He said his principal reason for altering his previously announced determination not to be a candidate was because he believed it his duty if called by the State to supervise the reforms he had been instrumental in instituting. He would enter the primaries as a candidate of the Democratic Party and not of any faction of the party he added. The statement follows:

If members of my party desire to present my name for the Democratic nomination for Governor at the approaching primary, I shall gladly become a candidate. I have been at some pains to discover the sentiment of representative Democrats in all parts of the State, and they have urged me to run in justice to the State, to the party, and to myself.

The up-State Democrats with whom I talked on my recent trip through the northern counties have asked me to head the ticket this Fall. Many Democratic editors have written to point out that the sentiment in their territory calls for my candidacy. To refuse to enter the primaries in the face of their demand would be ungracious to my friends, if not disastrous to my party.

When I took office last October I announced that I was not a candidate for another term, and that announcement was sincere. I felt that my only chance to secure needed reforms was to confine my energies to the work of the State. I had no desire to mix public business with personal politics.

The more important of the reforms I sought have been secured. New York now has a Workmen's Compensation law and a State Employment Bureau. It has a direct primary system. It has a Land Bank law and a Department of Foods and Markets for its farmers, and its taxpayers have been saved, in coming years at least, the imposition of a direct tax. The State's tangled sinking funds have been straightened, its banking laws revised and strengthened, and New York is now financially upon a sound and prosperous basis.

It is natural that, having instituted these reforms, I should desire to watch over their first operations. I want to give them a chance to prove their worth. I do not want unsympathetic hands to be laid upon the Workmen's Compensation law until its possible deficiencies have been corrected by experience. I do not want the land bank or the other products of my agricultural programme to be strangled at birth. I would like to remain in office until the brick highways for which I have been planning are actually under way.

There is one fact in connection with the abolition of the direct tax to which I wish to call attention. After a war over economy lasting for three months the Legislature cut down the expenses of the State Government something like $3,000,000. Thirty days after the Legislature had adjourned, by a judicious use of the veto power, I had reduced the State's expenses $8,000,000 more. And it was these vetoes, and these alone, that saved the taxpayers of this State from the burden of a direct tax.

As the responsibility for reducing the State budget $8,000,000 rests with me, I feel that it is my duty to prove to the State that this reducion was warranted. When I vetoed the appropriation bills my experience as Controller enabled me to see where economies might be effected without harm to the proper work of the State Departments. Having committed the State to these economies, I believe that I owe it to the State and to myself to supervise the State's expenditures for next year, if my fellow-citizens desire me to do so.

This is my greatest reason for altering my determination not to run. This is a reason I could not evade if I would, but I also feel that if the party which has given me preferment needs me at this time I cannot in decency refuse its call.

The fight this year must be upon the record made by my administration. I am ready and eager to defend that record with all my strength, whatever the outcome.

I wish to make one fact clearly understood. I shall enter the primaries as the candidate of the Democratic Party. While holding fast to the principles of Democracy I have tried to conserve the interests of citizens of every party. The laws I have secured were laws approved by the entire party.

Of the forty-two important appointments, nineteen were independent Democrats, such as Judge Hornblower, Judge Cardoza, and Dr. Hermann M. Biggs; ten were up-State organization Democrats; nine were indorsed by the Democratic organization of Greater New York; three were organization Republicans, and one was a Progressive. In the light of this record I must ask my friends to regard me as a Democrat above faction and to present my candidacy to the people of the State with that fact clearly understood.

ROOSEVELT OFF TO VERMONT

Calls Visit to His Fellow-Explorer Cherrie His "Day Off."

Special to The New York Times.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 16.—Theodore Roosevelt made an automobile trip of nearly 120 miles today through Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, to visit his fellow-explorer and Progressive, George K. Cherrie, at Newfant, twelve miles from here. The Colonel called the tour his "day off," and he enjoyed it with boyish delight. He was accompanied by Joseph W. Alsop, State Chairman of the Connecticut Progressives, and George Griffen, a tobacco grower and prominent Progressive worker. He stopped at a few farmhouses along the route to shake hands with men, women, and children who recognized him.

To make the trip seem more like a picnic, the Colonel and his fellow-tourists took a big package of lunch with them and ate it in a little grove half a mile beyond Northampton, Mass. The Colonel stripped off his coat and wandered about the woods in his shirt-sleeves, eating hard-boiled eggs.

For a few minutes the Colonel consented to talk about politics. The reports about the unofficial convention of the Republicans at Saratoga were brought to his attention. He was told that many of the politicians seemed to think that the contest among Whitman, Hedges, and Hinman at Saratoga was really a test of strength between Roosevelt and Barnes.

"Ridiculous," retorted the Colonel. "Such a statement is absolutely ridiculous. You might as well say in talking about a Democratic convention that it was a test of strength between Mr. Murphy and me or between Mr. Bryan and me."

The Colonel said that he was greatly impressed by the meeting at Hartford last night, as it showed that the Progressive party had real fighting strength. There could be no better expression of the loyalty of the Connecticut Progressives, he said, than the way they had come forward when asked for contributions.

Col. Roosevelt started from Farmington, Conn., at 10 o'clock in the morning. The first stop was made at the Alsop tobacco farm, a few miles from Farmington. The party reached Cherrie's little home in the hills beyond Brattleboro at 5 o'clock this evening.

It was generally known that the Colonel was on the way, but no demonstration had been planned. There were plenty of indications, just as in Hartford last night, that the rank and file of the voters of New England were not as yet taking a very active interest in politics.

From the leaders, however, the Colonel learned a lot about the situation outside of New York. One thing which seemed to please him much was that the Progressives of Vermont were going to get behind Charles A. Prouty, ex-Interstate Commerce Commissioner, for United States Senator.

There isn't a shred of talk of fusion in this section of New England, unless the indorsement of Mr. Prouty, who is not an enrolled Progressive, may be called fusion. The Colonel learned today that Mr. Cherrie was going to run for the Assembly, and he was much elated. Mr. Cherrie, the Colonel points to as the ideal Progressive, the man who works hard to run his farm and support his family and still has time to work for Progressive principles.

Col. Roosevelt spent the night at Mr. Cherrie's home. He will motor to Brattleboro tomorrow morning and take the train for Boston, appearing at the Progressive outing at Fenway Park in the afternoon and making an address at the Arena in the evening.

CANDIDATES PLOT ON CONVENTION EVE

Heckling Bee Planned by Hedges Men So as to Disconcert Hinman and Whitman.

WOULD BARE MOOSE DEALS

Whitman Leaders, Aiming at Hinman, Want Candidates Forced to Pledge Support to Party Nominees.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Under a decree that went forth from the Waldorf conference of Republicans last May, the unofficial State Convention, which will begin work here on Tuesday, was to refrain entirely from entering into competition with the direct primaries in the matter of picking candidates for State offices. But conventions have the habit of making nominations. Any one making a trip through the lobby or corridors of the United States Hotel tonight could not help reaching the conclusion that the unofficial convention, because a law unto itself, may refuse to mind its own non-nominating business as mapped out at the Waldorf in May, and that at any minute it may launch out on a broad effort to anticipate the action of the primaries by making a complete slate for a Republican State ticket.

A few men like Senator Elihu Root, William D. Guthrie, Herbert Parsons, and Henry L. Stimson are working hard to forestall any such action by the unofficial convention. But tonight there is not a politician or a convention habitué about Saratoga who does not believe that these efforts will fail.

A bold move on the part of promoters of the candidacy of Job Elmer Hedges, which became known tonight, is almost certain to bring the question of candidates before the convention. A friend of Mr. Hedges will put a resolution to the convention which, if adopted, will be followed by an invitation to District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, Job E. Hedges, and Harvey D. Hinman to appear before the convention and be heckled. It is generally agreed that it might be dangerous to his chances for any candidate to decline the invitation.

Openly Approved by Hedges.

"Sure, I am in favor of such a resolution," said Mr. Hedges tonight. "I am willing to appear before the convention and answer all questions put to me and state fully my claims for the nomination for Governor. I think that all of us who are candidates should be willing to appear before the delegates and state the faith that is in us and why we feel that the party could go further and do worse when selecting its candidate for Governor."

The resolution is regarded here as directed both against District Attorney Whitman and Mr. Hinman. Those advocating the nomination of Mr. Hedges believe that their candidate would come out best in any heckling contest. Mr. Hedges is quick on his feet, he has done little talking, and he cannot be accused of having tried to enter any entangling alliances with the Progressives. District Attorney Whitman beyond question would be called upon to explain his relations with Charles H. Duell, Jr., who was his emissary to Col. Roosevelt when Mr. Whitman was bidding for Bull Moose support. Mr. Hinman, on the other hand, without doubt, would be asked by some pro-Whitman delegate if he would support the nominee of the Republican primaries in case he did not himself get the Republican nomination. The policy of those promoting the candidacy of Mr. Hedges is to place Messrs. Hinman and Whitman in a position where they will be compelled to kill each other off and leave the field free to Hedges.

The Whitman enthusiasts, it was learned tonight, are preparing to introduce a resolution placing the unofficial convention on record against party support for any candidate for the gubernatorial or other nomination who does not in advance pledge his support to all the Republican candidates in the case of his own defeat. This resolution is clearly directed against Mr. Hinman, who would not be in a position to make such a pledge and continue his cordial relations with Col. Roosevelt and the Progressives.

Will Try to Head Off Trouble.

Chairman Barnes and Senator Root became aware tonight of the move contemplated by the Hedges men, and the Whitman men are taking steps to check any clash on the floor of the convention between the advocates of rival candidates which might bring about a disastrous split in the party. It was learned that Herbert Parsons would be recognised by Senator Root as soon as the latter had concluded his keynote speech and that Mr. Parsons would put in a resolution placing the convention on record against recommending or debating candidacies. It was the prediction tonight that a resolution of that kind would be defeated.

Mere pig-headedness on the part of Old Guard leaders in the Republican organization who are determined to deliver a slap at Col. Roosevelt and who are willing to risk party defeat to satisfy their revenge, the advocates of Mr. Hinman's nomination declare, is at the bottom of their opposition to him. Today a good many Republicans, some of these influential enough to be taken seriously, have been talking about bringing Senator Root out as a compromise candidate for Governor. It was said tonight on behalf of Senator Root that the reasons determining his refusal to become a candidate for re-election to the Senate would compel him to discourage any such move.

ALL-DAY PLATFORM SESSION.

Committee of Thirty Declares Against Recall of Judicial Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—All day long the Committee of Thirty, with Senator Root presiding, debated the tentative platform on which the Republican candidates for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention will be required to stand. The matter came before the committee in the form of a report prepared by a sub-committee of nine members. Ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is Chairman of this sub-committee.

By a vote of 14 to 9 the committee rejected a proposition offered by Herbert Parsons in the form of an amendment to the plank dealing with the short ballot and providing that only the Governor and Lieutenant Governor should remain as elective State officials and all the other heads of the administrative State departments be appointed.

When a reference in the committee report to the recall of judicial decisions was reached Senator Root made a spirited speech from the chair in reply to Ogden L. Mills, who desired to have the reference modified so as not to unnecessarily offend the Progressives.

"I favor a very strong stand by the Republicans in this State against the recall of judicial decisions," said Senator Root. "We should maintain the stand we have already taken for the independence of the judiciary. The fight is partly won. The Progressives have been defeated everywhere they have made the recall an issue."

The committee then adopted a resolution voicing its unqualified opposition to the recall of judicial decisions.

The report of the sub-committee recommends: Constitutional prohibition against the award of permanent franchises or the granting of any franchise except under conditions similar to those now surrounding ground leases; reaffirmation of the stand taken by the Republicans in 1912 on the suffrage question, involving a recommendation for submitting the question to the voters at an early date; enlargement of home rule for cities; declaration against any enactment by the Constitutional Convention to limit the power of the Legislature in dealing with workmen's compensation and measures for social welfare.

CARRANZA DELAYS ENTERING CAPITAL

Now Expected on Wednesday—Mexico City Quiet, Constitutionalists Enforcing Order.

PEON SHOT FOR STEALING

Body Exhibited as Warning to Others — Entry of Troops Saturday a Triumph for Obregon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 16.—Disappointing expectations, Gen. Carranza did not enter the capital today. He is expected Wednesday.

The city is quiet, but every one will be glad when Gen. Carranza enters and the new Government is definitely organized. The military authorities in the capital are handling the situation energetically, suppressing pilfering and other disorders. A man of the lower class was today shot for stealing a watch, and the body was exposed in front of the Sixth Police Station with a placard stating his offense as a warning likely to have a wholesome effect.

A committee of bankers conferred today with Gen. Carranza at Tlalnepantla on the financial situation, and it is hoped that as a result the banks will open tomorrow. The desideratum in this respect is to come to some understanding about the status of the various note issues in circulation.

The revolutionists spent the day seeing the sights of the city and neighborhood. Large numbers this morning paid their devotions at the shrine of the Virgin of Guadalupe; others visited Madero's tomb with floral offerings.

It was peacefully and with good grace that the City of Mexico yesterday passed into the power of the Constitutionalists. The Feast of the Assumption, Aug. 15, always is observed as a general holiday in Mexico, but even without the religious commemoration work would have been out of the question, as every one desired to witness the triumphal entry into the capital of the victorious Constitutionalist Army.

Gen. Alvaro Obregon naturally was the centre of attraction. Spick and span in khaki uniform, on a fine mount and surrounded by his staff, he received a hearty welcome. He repeatedly acknowledged with grave bows the cheering and handclapping that saluted his passage. Whenever, as happened two or three times, some young woman broke through the lines to offer him flowers, his features relaxed into a smile and he would turn and hand the bouquet to one of his following aids.

Gen. Lucio Blanco, Gen. Juan Cabral, Col. Miguel Laveaga, and other chiefs came in for their share of applause. The women among the revolutionary forces were greeted with especial demonstration by the female spectators. Mingling with the cries of "Viva Carranza," "Viva Obregon," and "Viva la revolucion" were heard many cries of "Viva Madero," proving that the memory of the murdered President was still held in affectionate remembrance by many people of the metropolis.

The adornment of the streets was fairly general, including many houses of the wealthy classes. Even one aristocratic club hung out bunting, and its members witnessed the parade from the balconies of the clubhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—An official account of the entry of the Constitutionalist Army into Mexico City yesterday was received today at the local Constitutionalist headquarters. It came from Gen. Alvero Obregon, commanding the army of occupation, and was filed last night. The Constitutionalist forces that entered the capital numbered 15,000 men.

"We were greeted not as invaders, but as deliverers," said Gen. Obregon in his telegram. "All along the line of march men, women, and children cheered us frantically as we passed. Flags hung from every window and bunting draped the streets. It was a glorious homecoming. I think on all sides it was joyously realized that our entry signalized the return of constitutional law and order and sounded the knell of dictatorial usurpation of authority. Tonight crowds are thronging the avenues, and there is much cheering and singing. 'Constitutionalist' and 'Federal' are forgotten terms. Soldier and civilian mingle merely as brother Mexicans. The spectacle is splendid.

"I have occupied the National Palace and the troops are quartered at the barracks. The discipline of the army was a distinct revelation to the capital. Not a single act of depredation was reported."

HUERTA LANDS IN ENGLAND

Accompanied by Blanquet — Resumes Journey to Spain Today.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Victoriano Huerta, ex-President of Mexico, accompanied by Gen. Blanquet, who was Minister of War in his Cabinet, landed at Bristol today from the British steamer Patia from Jamaica.

Gen. Huerta made himself extremely popular on board. He will resume his journey to Spain tomorrow.

Bridegroom, 80; Bride, 69.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Mary T. O'Kane, 69 years old, and Jacob Blee, 80 years old, were married tonight at St. Mary's Cathedral. It is the second marriage for the bride and the third for the bridegroom.

Boy Kills Chum by Accident.

Peter Fulmer, 16 years old, 183 Franklin Avenue, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, spent yesterday afternoon with his chum, Rudolph Briederbach, 16 years, 179 Franklin Avenue. Rudolph found a revolver in a bureau drawer, playfully took it out, pointed it at Peter, and pulled the trigger. Peter fell with the bullet through his heart. Dr. Sandler of the Eastern District Hospital found Rudolph had been killed instantly.

Killed by Elevated Train.

Robert E. Smith, a barber 45 years old, of 313 East Twenty-seventh Street was killed by a Third Avenue elevated train yesterday at the Twenty-eighth Street station. The man seemed to topple over as the train entered the station. Nothing was found upon the victim but a 25-cent piece.

BAYLIS ATTACKS WHITMAN.

Says District Attorney Read Duell's Anti-Boss Draft to Him.

Dr. Charles T. Baylis, a prominent Progressive, made public yesterday an anti-Whitman letter which he has sent to ex-State Senator Frederick C. Stevens at the Republican Convention in Saratoga. Dr. Baylis attacked District Attorney Whitman and corroborated Charles H. Duell, Jr., in saying that Mr. Whitman had seen and approved the rough draft of the letter with which Mr. Duell tried to win Col. Roosevelt's favor for the District Attorney.

Dr. Baylis made his letter public at the Hotel Manhattan. In it he said that he called on Mr. Whitman on July 14, and the District Attorney assured him that a statement attacking Barnes and Murphy would be issued within two or three days. The letter says:

"He told me an important conference was to be held the next day when Mr. Ward of Westchester and Judge Duell were to meet the Colonel and give him every assurance that he, Whitman, was ready to make any overture necessary to have Mr. Roosevelt's support and to get the Progressive nomination.

"Mr. Whitman told me of having voted for Roosevelt in 1912, and then he went on to predict that Roosevelt would be the next President, and he, Whitman, would be only too glad to see him returned to the White House.

"The District Attorney took from his desk a typewritten letter and, before reading it to me, looked at me with a very knowing smile, and said: 'You know, Dr. Baylis, this letter does not exist; and will technically have no existence until I release it.' He then proceeded to read the letter to me in which he stated all every foe of bossism ought to expect any man to utter. He said: 'You know, Dr. Baylis, I dare not give this to the press until I am dead sure of the Colonel's support, for I am not such a fool as to publish it until I know who is to be behind me. I do not want Barnes at my throat and the Colonel at my heels.'"

Mr. Whitman, who is on his way to Saratoga from Newport in an automobile, could not be reached last night.

BRONX WANTS PROTECTION.

Larkin Case Shows Need of More Police, Meeting Tells the Mayor.

At a meeting called by the Rev. Francis X. Kelly, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church at Kingsbridge Avenue and 230th Street, and the Rev. John Campbell, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Mediator in Kingsbridge Avenue, close to St. John's Church, held in the hall of St. John's Church yesterday afternoon, resolutions were adopted which called attention to the imprisonment of Katherine Larkin by the negro janitor of a public school and demanded better police protection for the neighborhood and a change in the system of selecting the assistant janitors of public schools.

About 150 men and women attended the meeting, at which Robert Maloney, a lawyer, presided. Mr. Maloney in his address said that until a few months ago sixty policemen had been assigned to duty in Kingsbridge, a territory one-third as large as the island of Manhattan. That number had been cut to twenty-three men, he asserted, of whom one was a Captain, three were Lieutenants, six were Sergeants, and two were doormen, leaving eleven men for the actual work of covering posts. He said more police protection was needed. The Board of Education, he said, should be called on to see that "the scum of the earth" was not hired by janitors to be about the public schools as assistant janitors.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Mayor to remedy the conditions complained of, and the Rev. Father Kelly, pastor of the church which the imprisoned girl attended, was named to head a committee to present them to Mr. Mitchel.

MANAGERS UPHOLD BRADY.

His Test with Stage Hands' Union May Bring Strike in Theatres.

Theatrical managers and the union of stage hands have been disputing for some time over the definition of a road show as applied to the union rule which requires a road crew must accompany one, and it is said that at a meeting of the United Managers' Protective Association held Saturday the managers decided to stand behind William A. Brady in his decision to make a test case out of his production of "Sylvia Runs Away," which did not open on scheduled time at the Playhouse because of trouble with the union.

Mr. Brady's friends say he has given the union until today to decide whether it will demand that a house crew and a road crew be used for the production while it is in New York. It is said that if the union does not alter its stand Mr. Brady will put on the piece without the union, which is counted on to bring a strike in many theatres and give a test of strength.

Trouble over the same question came last season, when David Belasco moved "The Temperamental Journey," from the Belasco to the Republic Theatre, and William A. Brady moved "The Things that Count" from Maxine Elliott's to the Playhouse. In both these cases, the managers say, trouble was caused with the union because its members said the move from one theatre to another made the play a road show.

Shot Accidentally in a Church.

Talking with friends in the vestibule of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Yonkers, after service yesterday, Joseph Burton picked up a revolver which he saw lying in the instrument case of a musician who had played at a church entertainment last night. While Burton was examining the weapon it went off and the bullet hit Patrick Fisher in the back of the head. The wound was not serious. Burton climbed through a window and escaped after the shooting.

Hammerstein to Open Opera House.

Oscar Hammerstein has decided to open his new opera house on Lexington Avenue Saturday. The first production will be a feature film called "The Last Volunteer," to be shown for the first time. An orchestra of forty, members of the Manhattan Opera House orchestra, will play during the performances. Two performances will be given all week except Saturdays and Sundays, when there will be three.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Tuesday, Aug. 25, will be the opening night for Lew Fields in "The High Cost of Loving," at the Republic Theatre. Alice Fisher has been engaged for Mr. Fields's support.

The Shuberts announced yesterday that "The Dancing Duchess" will open Thursday night at the Casino instead of Wednesday in order not to conflict with another opening.

Holbrook Blinn and the Princess Players opened an engagement in San Francisco last week in four plays seen here at the Princess Theatre—"Fear," "Hari-Kari," "En Dishabille," and "The Bride."

Loudon Charlton has received word that Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, and his wife, Mme. Clara Clemens-Gabrilowitsch, the contralto, who is a daughter of Mark Twain, escaped from Berlin at the beginning of the war and are now at Zurich, Switzerland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gabrilowitsch are scheduled for American tours this season.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
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East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
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BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.

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Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

5 THROWN IN AIR AS AUTO HITS POLE

John Copeland, a Brooklyn Fight Promoter, Dies in Hospital.

FOUR COMPANIONS HURT

Young Men Were Returning from All-Night Ride When Chauffeur Swerved Car to Avoid Cyclist.

John Copeland, 27 years old, of Ocean Parkway and Caton Place, Brooklyn, a well-known Brooklyn fight promoter, was injured mortally and four other men were seriously hurt yesterday morning, when an automobile in which they were riding smashed into an iron trolley pole at Coney Island Avenue and Cortelyou Road. Copeland's skull was fractured and he died in the Kings County Hospital at noon. The four injured were:

COX, CHARLES, 28, 789 Putnam Avenue; both legs fractured; in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

DARBY, THOMAS, 27, 562 Coney Island Avenue; contusions and lacerations of the body; taken to his home.

GEBHART, WILLIAM, 28, 192 Seeley Street; internal injuries; in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

KIEHL, JOHN, 30, 122 West Street; contusions and lacerations of the body; taken to his home.

The automobile was driven by Kiehl and was owned by George Guthrie of Ocean Parkway and Caton Avenue. Guthrie kept the seven-passenger touring car in Kiehl's garage and gave Kiehl permission to use it whenever he wished. Kiehl took Copeland and the three other men out for a ride on Saturday night, and the party was on its way home when the accident occurred.

The automobile was going south in Coney Island Avenue when a boy riding a bicycle in Cortelyou Road attempted to cross in front of it. Kiehl turned to the right to avoid striking the boy, and the automobile swerved so sharply that he was unable to head it back into the avenue before it had struck the trolley pole. The crash when the automobile struck the pole was of terrific force. All of the occupants of the car were thrown into the air and the automobile was completely wrecked.

The boy who had been riding the bicycle notified the police, and ambulances from Coney Island and the Methodist Episcopal Hospitals were summoned.

3 HURT WHEN TIRE BURST.

Mrs. Reisback and Sister of Riverside Drive Injured.

Mrs. Laura Reisback, 50 years old, and her sister, Mrs. Clara Nesbit, 56 years old, both of 468 Riverside Drive, Manhattan, were severely injured yesterday afternoon while on their way to the Garden City Hotel, when the rear left tire on the automobile in which they were riding burst while crossing the viaduct at Diagonal Street, Long Island City, and the machine turned turtle.

The chauffeur, Michael Morris, 32, of 408 East 158th Street, the Bronx, was pitched head first into the roadway and the two women were also thrown clear of the wrecked machine. The accident blockaded the procession of automobiles which use this thoroughfare on their way to and from Manhattan by way of the Queensboro Bridge and the occupants got out and went to the assistance of the injured women and chauffeur. E. J. Wynn of 242 West Forty-ninth Street, Manhattan, had them placed in his automobile and he took them to St. John's Hospital.

In addition to cuts and bruises about the head and face Mrs. Reisback also received a severe gash in her left arm, while Mrs. Nesbit received cuts and bruises and Morris had his head cut. Later in the day the two women and Morris were taken to their homes. The wrecked automobile was owned by William Finn of 110th Street and Central Park West, Manhattan.

AUTO HIT WOMAN AT CIRCLE.

Driver Had No License to Run It and Was Arrested.

Mary Beyers, 22 years old, of 781 Union Street, Brooklyn, while crossing Columbus Circle at Broadway yesterday afternoon, was struck by an automobile operated by Frank Parschini of 331 West Thirty-seventh Street. The woman was removed to her home in a passing automobile. It was believed by persons who attended her after she received her injuries that she had sustained internal injuries.

The driver of the car said he did not own it and did not have a license. He was arrested by the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station on the charge of running an auto without a license.

KILLED IN AUTO COLLISION.

Kopfer Landed on His Head When Car Struck Motor Cycle.

George Kopfer, thirty-five years old, of 61 Washington Street, Hoboken, died last night while on his way to the Jersey City Hospital as a result of injuries received in a collision between an automobile in which he was riding and a motor cycle on the Newark Plank Road near the Jersey City Bridge over the Hackensack River. Lewis Alberts of 373 Newark Street, Hoboken, who was riding the motor cycle, suffered cuts and bruises about the body and was treated at the Jersey City Hospital, but was able to go to his home later. A woman riding with him, whose name the police did not learn, escaped serious injury.

The automobile was owned and operated by John Ebbersberger, the proprietor of a cooperage plant at 300 John Street, Hoboken. In it, besides himself and Kopfer, was Paul Steiner of 227 Irving Place, Brooklyn. As the automobile came around a curve in the road the motor cycle appeared in its path going in the opposite direction. A head-on collision resulted, in which Kopfer was thrown from his seat. He struck the ground on his head and was unconscious when picked up. The motor cycle was wrecked, and both the man and woman riding it were pitched several feet. Ebbersberger and Steiner were not thrown from their seats and neither was injured.

Mother Sees Auto Hit Baby.

Thomas Walsh, 2 years old, of 1,746 Mount Hope Avenue, the Bronx, was playing and had rambled across the street when his mother called him back last night. As he was returning an automobile owned and operated by W. H. Dunkinson of 322 East 173d Street, Secretary and Treasurer of the Clysmic water concern, struck him. Mounted Policeman Peterson, who was an eyewitness, said no blame could be attached to Mr. Dunkinson, who, accompanied by his wife, was driving at a moderate speed. The child was taken to Fordham Hospital in another automobile, and Dr. Ahearn found he was suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries which are serious.

ROUND UP CAR ROWDIES.

Eight Gathered In by the Police in Long Island City.

Car rowdyism on the Long Island trolleys from North Beach and adjacent points received a decided setback yesterday, when eight men were arrested by the special detectives detailed by Commissioner Woods to stop this Sunday practice, and locked up in the Long Island City Police Station.

After practically climbing over other persons trying to board the car, they shoved into seats and then when the conductor asked for fares refused to pay. This was followed by ribald songs and profanity. When the car reached the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Detectives Hurton, McArthur, and McCoffey of Commissioner Woods's squad arrested them. They started to resist arrest but changed their minds. The men arrested are Abraham Wolf, 40 years old, of 673 First Avenue; James Flynn, 34 years old, of 401 East 151st Street; Julius Wise, 33 years old, of 400 West Forty-ninth Street; William Mott, 19 years old, of 939 First Avenue; John Shields, 27 years old, of 506 East Fifty-fifth Street; Robert Werd, 22 years old, of 847 Second Avenue; William Eccleston, 18 years old, of 745 Main Street, Durham, N. J., and John Mallon, 18 years old, of 387 Columbus Avenue, Manhattan.

DIRECTOR DIES AT CONCERT.

B. Wechsler Collapses During Applause in Fort Greene Park.

Benjamin Wechsler, 51 years old, the director of Wechsler's Military Band of Brooklyn, dropped dead in the bandstand in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon while listening to applause for a selection his band had just finished playing.

The third number on the programme was a Strauss waltz, "Artist's Life," and it pleased the large audience so much that an encore was insisted upon. Mr. Wechsler bowed in recognition and consented to have the piece played over. As the encore was finished the audience burst into applause again, and after acknowledging it standing for a moment the conductor took his seat. He had been seated less than a minute, and the applause was still going on, when he suddenly fell from his chair to the platform. He was dead by the time those nearest reached his side.

News of his death quickly spread among the audience, and the large crowd quietly dispersed. The members of the band silently left the platform after Mr. Wechsler's body had been removed.

Mr. Wechsler lived with his wife and three children at 445 Gold Street, Brooklyn. He was an accomplished violinist and was very popular as a conductor in Brooklyn, where he had been giving park concerts all Summer. He was a member of the Aschenbroedel Verein of New York.

Thomas Anson Matthews.

Thomas Anson Matthews, 53 years old, President of the New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., died on Saturday at his home, 525 West End Avenue. He was born in Goshen, N. Y., and was graduated from the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut at Cheshire, Conn. He finished his education abroad. Mr. Matthews was a Director of the American Five and Ten Cent Stores Company, the Electric Heat Storage Company, and the Carbic Corporation of Duluth. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants Association of New York, the Cheshire Alumni Association, the Sons of the Revolution, the Pilgrims of the United States, and the St. Andrews, Lotos, City, New York Athletic, and Ekwanok Country Clubs. Mr. Matthews married Miss Carrie Fay Cobb in 1903, and is survived by his widow, his mother, Mrs. Sarah Thorne, and a sister and brother.

Mrs. Ruth Dana Draper.

Mrs. Ruth Dana Draper, widow of Dr. William H. Draper, died yesterday at the home of her stepson, Dr. William K. Draper, at Mount Kisco, in her sixty-sixth year. Mrs. Draper was born in New York and was the daughter of the late Charles A. Dana. Her home was at 18 West Eighth Street, this city. She is survived by her son, Charles Dana Draper, and three daughters, Martha L., Dorothea, and Ruth, a well-known reciter.

Woman, Ill, Leaps from Window.

While her parents were entertaining friends last night Clara Irving, 26 years old, of 1,659 Holland Avenue, the Bronx, jumped from the rear window. Neighbors found her and she was taken to Fordham Hospital, charged with attempting suicide. She has a broken right leg and her skull may be fractured. She has been ill and nervous.

FACE to face with one of the greatest problems of the day stand the hero and heroine of this new novel. They learn at last the truth—that while the law must take count of the letter, the human heart is spiritually elastic. The severing of their marriage contract could not put an end to their love whose roots went too deep. Brave in its honesty and tender in its uncovering of human weakness is this story.

THE LETTER OF THE CONTRACT

By BASIL KING, author of THE INNER SHRINE

Today at any bookstore. Harper & Brothers, Publishers

MINISTER'S MARITAL TROUBLE STIRS TOWN

Wife of the Pastor of Woodbury, N. J., Presbyterian Church Charges Cruelty.

CONGREGATION TAKES SIDES

Rev. Mr. Triplett, in Answering Separation Suit, Holds Mother-in-Law Responsible.

The people of Woodbury, N. J., are greatly stirred by the marital troubles of the Rev. J. Edwin Triplett, Jr., pastor of the Woodbury Presbyterian Church, whose wife, Mrs. Dorothy A. Triplett, is suing for a legal separation, alleging cruelty. Before Mr. Triplett accepted his present charge he was pastor of the Bedford Park Presbyterian Church, Manhattan.

Mrs. Nellie E. Miller had him arrested on a charge of criminal libel, and a friendly member of the congregation put up cash bail for him. Nothing came of the matter, but the retirement of Mr. Triplett from the Bedford Park church. In her affidavit, Mrs. Triplett said she was married to her husband on June 20, 1905; that he had never suitably provided for her; had charged her with unfaithfulness; refused to take her along when he went abroad for recreation, and that once he threw his infant daughter out of a chair with such violence that the child's arm was broken. She asked the court to allow her $35 a week alimony and $350 counsel fees. Mrs. Triplett is now living with her mother, Mrs. Dora M. Nelson, at 220 Wadsworth Avenue.

In his statement to the court, Mr. Triplett objects to his mother-in-law, whom he says threatened to take his wife away from him or drive him out of the church. He asserts that the influence Mrs. Nelson exercised over his wife is largely due to her threat to disinherit her if she did not leave him. Mrs. Nelson, according to a maid employed in the parsonage, called him many names, among them being "liar," "rascal," "hypocrit," and "devil."

Many members of the congregation will be called as witnesses for both sides.

Henry V. Rogers, a Trustee of the Woodbury Church, says he heard Mrs. Triplett say that she was tired of being a minister's wife because of the attention she attracted from all of the goody-goodies. Mr. Rogers also heard her say, according to his affidavit:

"She said she wanted to chuck the whole business and be clear of the dear old ladies at the missionary meetings and the aid society. She ridiculed the people of the church and said they had straight-laced habits, and that if her husband was any good he would be in a place worth while and not in a one-horse town like Woodbury."

Mrs. Triplett denies that she had spoken lightly of church work or church life, or that she had spoken slightingly of the ladies of the church.

Mrs. Nelson submitted to the court this letter, which she says was written to Mr. Triplett by his mother:

"With a sorrowful heart I am making my last appeal to you as a Christian gentleman and a minister of the gospel. Do your part in bringing about a reconciliation with D. for your sake, for her sake, and for dear little Dorry's sake. Remember what a living sorrow and disgrace all your neglect of this will be to your mother, who has borne many a heartache for your past evil. You have had an opportunity, but, my dear Edwin, you have failed to exemplify the sacred trust committed to your care. If you had been kind and gentle, and never deceived her, and had not been so suspicious, you would have had her respect and love today. My dear boy, those abominable traits of character, deception and suspicion, are enough to stir up the evil disposition in any woman. I will say this much for Dolly: She has stood things I would not have stood from any one. I want to be an impartial judge, and I love you dearly, as only a mother can, but I see plainly your faults and feel that you have been greatly to blame for the state of affairs in your home. Get on your knees to God and implore His blessing on you both."

Among the papers submitted to the court by Mrs. Triplett is one sent her by her husband on Feb. 24, 1909, which says:

"With the help of God I have resolved to emulate the example of our Saviour, and no matter what shall occur I shall not quarrel, use unkind words or harsh language, nor use physical force—not even so much as raise a finger at you, my dear Dorothy. With the hope that His kindly light will lead our footsteps on to perfect peace, believe me ever your devoted husband."

James B. Haggin Much Better.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The condition of James B. Haggin, who is ill at his cottage here, is much better tonight. He passed a comfortable day.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE

so long as the supply holds out.

Hercules Water

will be on sale at all druggists at the regular price. Try this wonderful Hungarian aperient.

EISNER-MENDELSON CO.,
Sole Importers.

'FLAG MAYOR' SCANLON DEAD

Lawrence's Chief Executive Since Start of Great Textile Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 16.—Mayor Michael A. Scanlon, who had been Mayor of Lawrence since the beginning of the great Lawrence textile strike, died at the Lawrence General Hospital here early today after an illness of several weeks. He was operated on for a mastoid on July 21, but after a relapse gained strength rapidly, and it was thought he would recover. A second relapse occurred shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, and his doctors and a priest were summoned when it was found that Mr. Scanlon was sinking rapidly. Members of his family were notified, but he was dead before they arrived. He was 48 years old.

In 1911, when there was an agitation in Lawrence for a complete change of city government, he was one of the committee of three appointed to draw up the new charter which was later adopted by the city voters, and under which Lawrence is now governed.

Elected first Mayor of Lawrence under the new charter, he assumed office on Jan. 1, 1912. The great Lawrence strike occurred within two weeks. The mill workers were out for three months, and Mr. Scanlon played a conspicuous part in the settling of the trouble. Several months later the I. W. W. became active again, especially before the Ettor trial, when a Socialist parade was held in which banners marked "No God, No Country" were carried.

Mayor Scanlon, to offset the effects of this demonstration, organized a parade in which 32,000 men, women and children took part. The marchers carried American flags and marched under an arch, where all saluted a banner inscribed "For God and Country." Since then Mayor Scanlon has been known as the "Flag Mayor."

DR. WOOD'S FUNERAL HERE.

Physician Who Died at Sea Was Once Head of a New York Hospital.

The body of Dr. James Roble Wood, a surgeon in the Confederate Army and long a practicing physician in this city, who died on Aug. 9 on the United States transport Logan while he was returning from the Philippines, where he was visiting his daughter, the wife of Lieut. Norman Horowitz, is being brought to this city from San Francisco by his wife, who accompanied him.

Dr. Wood was born in New York in 1838 and was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He was studying at the Medical College of Virginia when the civil war started and he joined the Second Georgia Regiment of the Confederate Army, his family having come from the South. He was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg. He was in charge of the Georgia Hospital at Richmond when Lee surrendered that city.

Dr. Wood received his medical degree from Bellevue Hospital in 1867. He was for a while in charge of Ward's Island Hospital, where he made a series of experiments in 1875 in the use of serums from animals, anticipating the day of anti-toxins. He contributed many articles to the medical press. Recently he had been living on Staten Island. Besides his wife he left three children, Dr. Alfred Trenchard Wood of the State Hospital at Central Islip, L. I.; Paul Trenchard Wood of Staten Island, and Mrs. Horowitz of the Philippines.

Obituary Notes.

JULIUS S. BROWN, a wholesale dealer who had been thirty-five years in business in New York, died yesterday at his home, 459 East Fifty-seventh Street, in his sixty-third year. He was born in Russia and came to America with his parents as a boy. A widow and two sons, Henry and Michael, survive him.

Mrs. Violette McCallum, wife of James Ivor McCallum of Washington, D. C., died yesterday at her home in her twenty-eighth year. She was the only child of Henry Benedict and Rosa McCay Lockwood Benedict of 49 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

FRANK J. FIEGER, seventy-nine years old, a wealthy retired Newark business man, died Saturday night at the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frank L. Fieger, 39 South Walnut Street, East Orange, N. J., from paralysis. He was a native of Germany, and came to America as a boy and settled in Newark.

Look for this ticket on every pair

THE sock that combines correct style, perfect comfort, and unusually long life, at a price you would expect to pay for any *one* of its three qualifications.

Gordon ROUND TICKET Socks-25¢ FOR MEN

No. 470 — Sheer, light weight Silk-lisle that compares favorably with socks that cost twice as much.
No. 155 — Fibre Silk with all the lustre and "crunch" of the dollar silk sock. Slightly less durable.
No. 570 — Medium weight silk-lisle for the man who is particularly "Hard" on socks.
No. 370 — Heavy weight silk-lisle for those who want heavy weight hose.

All are invincibly reinforced at heels and toes with four threads for extra service. In all the colors that good taste can demand.

ASK YOUR DEALER

Brown Durrell Co. New York

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Families who have been out of town during the Summer and who seek an exclusive hotel either for permanent or temporary residence upon their return to the city, will do well to consider the many advantages of this "Hotel De Luxe by the Park." The Majestic's rates for Fall Occupancy are sanely moderate, and the service that is unique with The Majestic makes it the one hotel-home that never palls. Rentals from $1,200 to $10,000.

J. CHARLTON RIVERS, Managing Director.

72nd Street & Central Park West

CHURCH 200 YEARS OLD.

John Wanamaker Gives to Cape May Presbyterian Endowment Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 16.—The two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Cold Spring Presbyterian Church was celebrated today by an anniversary service, in which the principal participant was John Wanamaker, who attended the church when a boy. A congratulatory letter was read from President Wilson. An endowment fund of $10,000 was completed. Mr. Wanamaker today gave $800, and it is hinted he previously donated a much larger amount.

A memorial to Rev. Moses Williamson, pastor from 1839 to 1873, was unveiled. All other denominations in the neighborhood closed their churches and their pastors and members participated in the exercises.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ACKERMAN.—Aug. 12, Arverne, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Ackerman, a daughter.

BAUMAN.—Aug. 11, 601 West 149th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Bauman, a son.

DE LUMEN.—Aug. 13, 15 Fort Washington Av., Aug. 13, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. De Lumen, a son.

JOSEPH.—Aug. 12, 630 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Joseph, a son.

MARGOLIS.—Aug. 11, 1,029 Lexington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Margolis, a son.

WIENER.—Aug. 13, 701 Madison St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Wiener, a daughter.

Engaged.

BARENTS—STORY.—Minerva Story to Myron Barents.

BERIN—ROSENFELD.—Edna Rosenfeld to Isaac Berin.

DAVIS—BERKOW.—Dorothy Berkow to Samuel Davis.

FRYER—COHEN.—Sarah Cohen to Moe Fryer.

HERMANN—WASSERMAN.—Nettie Wasserman to Henry Hermann.

HOFFMAN—SPENADEL.—Theresa Spenadel to Miles Hoffman.

HOLZINGER—BOCK.—Maude Bock to Ike Holzinger.

LEFFLER—EISENMANN.—Martha Eisenmann to Frederick L. Leffler.

LOW—WOLF.—Jennie Wolf to Moe Low.

NEULING—FROMME.—Elsie Fromme to Alexander Neuling.

ROSEN—BLUMBERG.—Florence Blumberg to George A. Rosen.

ROSENTHAL—FOX.—Alexandria Fox to William W. Rosenthal.

SHONSH—PINSONNEAULT.—Blanche Pinsonneault to Frank W. Shonsh.

SOLOMON—KLEIN.—Louise D. Klein to Karl S. Solomon.

Married.

HART—BALDWIN.—On July 31, by the Rev. Dr. Sturgis, St. Cornelius's Chapel, New York City, Claudia Virginia Hart to Lieut. Commander Frank Pardee Baldwin, U. S. N.

MEARS—HOWARD.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, 1914, at Elmhurst, L. I., by the Rev. Edward M. McGuffey, Margaret Eastman Howard to Cecil Frederic Mears.

ALPERS—PALMER.—Aug. 11, Eleanor Palmer to George F. Alpers.

McGUINNESS—EMMANS.—Aug. 15, Pearl A. Emmans to Edward C. McGuinness.

SPADER—BEERS.—Aug. 15, Mary H. Beers to Vanderbilt R. Spader.

WOOD—JOHNSON.—Aug. 15, Beatrice M. Johnson to Sydney C. Wood.

Brooklyn.

BARTRUS—SOUTHERN.—Aug. 15, Edyth Southern to John Bartrus.

MERCIER—BARTHEL.—Aug. 15, Helen Barthel to Pierre Mercier.

Died.

AMES.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 16, 1914, Anna C., wife of Frank Darwin Ames of New York City. Funeral service at chapel of Central Presbyterian Church, 212 West 57th St., near 7th Av., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

BROWN.—Julius S. Brown, Aug. 16, beloved husband of Eva, (nee Eisenberg,) and father of Harry and Mike, (Bernard.) Funeral from his late residence, 459 East 57th St., Monday, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Washington Cemetery. The deceased was a member of Maimonides Lodge, No. 743, F. and A. M., also Moses Montefiore Mutual Relief Society. Please omit flowers.

BROWN.—Julius, 459 East 57th St. Funeral services 1:30 P. M. Members Maimonides Lodge, F. and A. M., please attend.

BURGER.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, 1914, at her residence, 520 Monroe St., Brooklyn, Mattie A., wife of Bernard A. Burger and daughter of Andrew and the late Agnes Houston. Funeral services at her late residence Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 8 P. M.

COLLINS.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 16, 1914, Kate Collins, native of Bally Forn, County Roscommon, Ireland.

CORLIES.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, 1914, Jacob Vanderveer, beloved husband of Isabel Corlies, (nee Norris,) in his 69th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 410 West 148th St., New York, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 18, at 8 o'clock. Interment Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J., at convenience of the family.

CONKLIN.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, 1914, Annie Meeker, daughter of the late John W. Conklin, in her 83d year. Funeral service Monday evening, Aug. 17, 1914, 8 o'clock, at residence of her sister, Mrs. H. C. Ostrander, 164 Macon St., Brooklyn.

DRAPER.—At Mount Kisco, on Sunday, Aug. 16, 1914, Ruth Dana, wife of the late William H. Draper, M. D., and daughter of the late Charles A. Dana, in the 65th year of her age. Funeral services at Grace Church on Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 1:30 P. M.

HILDEBRANDT.—After a long illness, John A. Hildebrandt, in his 52d year, at his late residence, 134 7th St. Funeral service Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

KEATING.—Headquarters Lafayette Post, 140, D. N. Y., G. A. R.—Comrades are invited to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, George Keating, at 72 Rush St., Williamsburg, Monday, Aug. 17, at 8 P. M. Ritual. Uniform.
FRANCIS B. STEDMAN, Commander.

McCALLUM.—In New York, suddenly, Aug. 16, 1914, aged 27, Violette, wife of James Ivor McCallum, late of Washington, D. C., and only child of Henry Benedict and Rosa McCay Lockwood of New York. Funeral from home of her parents, 49 West 57th St., 10:30 Tuesday morning, Aug. 18. Interment at Baltimore. Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

MATTHEWS.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, 1914, at his residence, 525 West End Av., Thomas Anson, beloved husband of Carrie Fay Cobb. Funeral services at residence Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, at 11:30. Interment at Goshen, N. Y., upon arrival of Erie train, leaving 1:55 P. M. from New York.

MAXWELL.—On Friday, Aug. 14, Mary A. Maxwell, wife of the late Robert M. Maxwell and daughter of the late James G. and Maria Benson Moffett. Services at her late residence, 44 West 90th St., on Monday, Aug. 17, at 12:45 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

ORBEN.—Entered into rest on Aug. 15, Anna Marie Orben, widow of Philip Orben. Funeral on Tuesday, 18th, at 9:30 o'clock, from 493 10th Av.

PALMER.—St. Leger, on Aug. 15, at Brentwood, Long Island. Funeral from his late residence, 2:30 P. M. Tuesday, Aug. 18. Train leaves Penn. and Flatbush Stations at 10:10 A. M.

PINK.—Aug. 16, William H., husband of Mary L. (nee Staag,) past member Abel Smith, First L. I. Post, G. A. R. Services Tuesday, 8 P. M., at 390 Classon Av., Brooklyn. Bridgeport (Conn.) and London papers copy.

POTTER.—At Colorado Springs, Aug. 5, 1914, Ashton Howard, son of the late Howard and Mary Louise Potter. Funeral services at Grace Church on Monday morning, Aug. 17, at 10:30 o'clock.

SCOTT.—At Woodhaven, L. I., P. H. Scott, beloved husband of Mary M. Scott, (nee Browne,) on Aug. 14, 1914, at his late residence, 86 Casco St., Forest Park. Past Commander of E. D. Morgan Post, No. 307, G. A. R. Solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, Benedict Av., near Jamaica Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Lexington "L," Brooklyn, to Cypress Hills, Jamaica Av. surface cars to Forest Parkway.

SMITH.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Aug. 16, 1914, Ladd Stephenson Smith, aged 6 years, beloved son of Robert L. and Melicent S. Smith. Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 25 Davis Av., on Tuesday at 3:30 P. M.

TABLEPORTER.—Joseph, Aug. 15, in his 81st year, beloved father of Morris, Phil, Essie, and Mrs. Henry Minden. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M., from his late residence, 246 West 129th St.

TACK.—On Friday, Aug. 14, 1914, at his residence, 112 West 82d St., Theodore E. Tack, beloved husband of Mary A. (nee Cosgrave.) Requiem mass on Monday, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Interment private. Please omit flowers. Pittsburgh papers are requested to copy.

THOMAS.—Aug. 15, at Byram Shore, Greenwich, Conn., Grace Watt Thomas, beloved wife of Dr. Emery Jordan Thomas and youngest daughter of the late Julia Hawks and Thomas Watt. Funeral service at her late residence, 14 West 77th St., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

THOMAS.—William H., Aug. 15, 1914, in Bridgeport, Conn., in his 60th year. Funeral services at Christ Church, 74th St. and Ridge Boulevard, Bay Ridge, Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

VAN DUSEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, Aug. 15, Hannah L., wife of Hiram Van Dusen. Funeral services private at her late residence, 142 East 54th St.

WALLACE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 15, after an operation, William Rutherford, son of Ella and the late William Wallace, and beloved husband of Jeannette Wallace, nee Engel. Funeral services at his late residence, 250 West 104th St., Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

WALLACE.—VETERANS OF THE FIRST SIGNAL CORPS, N. G., N. Y. Members are requested to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, William R. Wallace, at 250 West 104th St., on Monday, at 2 P. M.
HENRY GODET, President.

WEINGART.—On Friday, Aug. 14, at High Mount, Samuel, dearly beloved husband of Lena Schottenfels Weingart and dearly beloved father of Amelia, Stella, Robert, and Sylvia Schwarz. Funeral at Temple Beth-El, 76th St. and 5th Av., on Monday, Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.

WOOD.—On United States transport Logan, sailing from Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, on Aug. 9, Dr. James Roby Wood, in his 77th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAKER.—Harry D., Aug. 15, aged 44. Funeral 171 8th Av.

BARRY.—Mary F., 342 East 31st St., Aug. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CAPPELLE.—Henrietta, 638 Washington St., Aug. 15, aged 65.

COMBA.—Bridget, 200 East 21st St., Aug. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

COYNE.—Mary, 127 West 130th St., Aug. 15. Funeral notice later.

DIETZEL.—Adam J., 280 Bonner Av., Bronx, Aug. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FITZGERALD.—Mary, Aug. 14. Funeral 323 Greenwich Av., today, 2 P. M.

GARRY.—James, 600 West 46th St., Aug. 14, aged 7 months.

GONOD.—Elvise, 463 West 166th St., Aug. 15, aged 68. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GREGORY.—Margaret T., 328 East 83d St., Aug. 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GREY.—John B., 2,082 Prospect Av., Bronx, Aug. 14. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GUNTHER.—Marie F., 302 59th St., Aug. 14, aged 2 months.

HAMBER.—Tessie J., 331 East 124th St., Aug. 14.

LEONARD.—Richard H., 107 West 95th St., Aug. 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LINK.—Anna, 2,553 Decatur Av., Bronx, Aug. 15. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

LOEFFLER.—Frederick, 823 West 141st St., Aug. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

LYNG.—John R., 358 East 134th St., Aug. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McGINNIS.—James, 528 West 49th St., Aug. 14.

McNALLY.—Charles, 2,902 8th Av., Aug. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

PITTSON.—Agnes, 203 Lexington Av., Aug. 14, aged 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHLIG.—Anna, 1,532 2d Av., Aug. 14.

SCOTT.—Walter, 414 West 53d St., Aug. 14.

SHEVLIN.—James J., 271 William St., Aug. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SMALBACH.—Belle, 309 West 113th St., Aug. 14.

STICKER.—William, Aug. 15. Funeral 444 West 34th St., today.

WARD.—Louisa, 331 East 24th St., Aug. 14, aged 44.

Brooklyn.

DECKER.—William F., 1,731 45th St., Aug. 15, aged 58. Funeral private.

GOLDSMITH.—Catherine, 36 Verandah Place, Aug. 14.

GRANE.—Walter E., 185 Waverly Av., Aug. 13.

HUNT.—Charles, 501 Herkimer St., Aug. 13, aged 82. Funeral private.

LARKE.—Richard A., 246 84th St., Aug. 14, aged 50. Funeral private.

LAUCHER.—Elizabeth, 924 Hancock St., Aug. 14, aged 54.

McKENNA.—Helen, 3,904 3d Av., Aug. 14. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

MADISON.—Myrtie T., 142 Huntington St., Aug. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEININGER.—Catherine, 185 High St., Aug. 15. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

PLUMMER.—Mary A., 397 Pulaski St., Aug. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHOPECK.—Gustav F., 411 3d St., Aug. 14, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow.

STAFF.—Hulbert, 106 North 7th St., Aug. 15, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WEIGAND.—Clarence, Aug. 14. Funeral 393½ Gates Av., today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BRAUN.—George, 508 Avon Av., Newark, Aug. 14.

FLOOD.—Edward, 64 Adams St., Hoboken.

FOLEY.—William, 226 Astor St., Newark, Aug. 15. Funeral notice later.

KLAUS.—Henry, 141 Garden St., Hoboken, Aug. 15. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KRUMEICH.—Tanis, Newark, Aug. 15, aged 20. Funeral notice later.

KUSTNER.—Catherine, 3 Holmes Av., Jersey City, Aug. 15.

LUTZ.—Charles, 117 West St., Newark, Aug. 15, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MADDEN.—Marcella, Jersey City, Aug. 13, aged 67. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MILLER.—Catherine, Newark, Aug. 14, aged 82. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MOHNEY.—James F., 152 Ferry St., Newark, Aug. 15.

YOUNG.—Mary G., 24 Brill St., Newark, Aug. 15, aged 1.

Long Island.

BALSCH.—Mildred, Whitestone, Aug. 14, aged 16. Funeral private.

DUNPHY.—Bridget, Babylon, Aug. 14. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

KELLY.—James A., Flushing, Aug. 14. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

In Memoriam.

CARROLL.—Helen J., mass, Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CONWAY.—Sydney V., mass, Blessed Sacrament Church, Newark, N. J., today, 9 A. M.

DISKEN.—Bridget, mass, St. Francis de Chantal's Church, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.

ENTWISTLE.—John B., in memory of; died Aug. 17, 1913.

LOWENTHAL.—Max, in memory of; died Aug. 19, 1907.

LOUGHLIN.—Francis J., mass, St. Gabriel's Church, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

STANTON.—Michael B., mass, Church of Holy Spirit, today, 9:30 A. M.

HOLLAND.—John, mass, St. Columbus Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

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Cut Your Acquaintance with the Repair Man

Why buy ordinary tires, even with a mileage guarantee, when the chances are you'll have to beat it to the repair man to salvage the wrecks that the blow-out leaves?

Empire Tires RED WEAR LONGEST

are not only built to give users the extreme satisfaction of knowing that there's a "come-back" if anything should go wrong, but also in knowing they are not tied to the repair man's apron strings.

"The man with a red tire knows"

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They're off!

3062 silk four-in-hands. Clean-up!

2541 were $1.00.
521 were $1.50.
55c. today.

Clean-up of soft hats!
335 were $3.50.
53 were $4.00.
57 were $5.00.
$1.85 today.

Caps!
334 were $1.00.
76 were $1.50.
44 were $2.00.
65c. today.

$15 now buys any one of our two-piece suits.

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Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

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August Is Clean-up Month

More for Your Money Than Any Other Store

Flat English Lasts

Rubber Sole Dark Mahogany Russets $2.85, $3.49, $3.98, Values $4 to $6

$5.00 White Buckskin Shoes, now $3.85

$2 White Canvas, now $1.35

Both with Heavy Rubber Soles

Men's $3.00 & $4.00 Low Shoes at $1.45 and $2.29

New Fall Russets

Dark Mahogany High Lace Shoes

$2.97, $3.98, $4.85

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GOODYEARS AND OTHERS.

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100 GOODRICH, 34x4, Quick Detachable. Used on Racers and Retreaded.

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1,000 Large Sizes, Non-Skid and Plain.

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BROOKES DISCUSSES AMERICAN TENNIS

Australasian Captain Says McLoughlin Is a Great Player—Visitors Delighted with Trip.

Norman E. Brookes, Captain of the Australasian tennis team, which won the Davis Cup last week on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills, paid a flattering tribute to Maurice E. McLoughlin, the national amateur champion, yesterday when discussing the sport at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach. For the first time since his arrival in this country Brookes talked at length about tennis matters and commented on several incidents which have come under his observation.

The victory of McLoughlin over both Brookes and A. F. Wilding, the present and former world's champion, in the Davis Cup matches places him in the forefront of world's tennis players and, according to many, entitles him to the world's championship honors. Brookes was enthusiastic over his vanquisher's splendid court work and said he was a much improved player over the last time he saw the American champion play. About the only fault McLoughlin is guilty of is weakness with his backhand stroke. If this could be brought up to a higher state of development McLoughlin would be absolutely unbeatable on the court.

It is, however, a question whether McLoughlin would not sacrifice his remarkable service if he attempted a systematic improvement of his backhand stroke. Brookes admitted the possibility of this and declined to offer any suggestion in this respect. He admitted that while McLoughlin's game had taken on sounder principles during the past few years it still lacked somewhat of the soundness that characterized the playing of Beals C. Wright and W. A. Larned, when the latter was at his best. Brookes said he had been led to expect a tendency to weakness on the part of McLoughlin's ground strokes, which some English critics asserted was noticeable in the American's game at Wimbledon last year but such was not the case, and the visiting Captain declared there was not the slightest evidence of this failing in the matches played by McLoughlin at Forest Hills.

It was McLoughlin's remarkable service that appealed to Brookes, and he waxed enthusiastic over it, though he warmly praised McLoughlin's other strong points. It was a generous acknowledgment of the magnificent flights of tennis to which McLoughlin reached, and the Australasian was unstinted in his praise when discussing it.

Regarding Williams, the Australasian Captain said the young Philadelphian needed steadiness to better his game. He said Williams had all the strokes in tennis, but had not completely mastered them so as to get the greatest result from them. He expects him to improve and said "he played awfully well against me in the third set of our match."

Beginning his campaign on the Riviera, Brookes carried it through to a successful conclusion, and among his victories in reaching the ultimate success of the campaign he won four championships, including the all-England, which carries with it the title of world's champion. To those who do not know Brookes, he is a sphinx. He has been referred to repeatedly as cold-blooded and as fish-like in his make-up, but at heart the Australasian is as human as any other player on the tennis courts. But he is a tennis player first, last, and all the time. It makes no difference to him whether he is playing before empty benches or 12,000 spectators, for he is in the court to play tennis for Norman E. Brookes and Australasia and not for the crowd. In this respect he referred to the demonstration on Saturday and frankly admitted that the enthusiasm shown at that time did not appeal to him as in any way antagonistic, but rather as the result of the outburst of an appreciation of the efforts of a player whose pluck was worthy of the highest commendation.

The one particular point in the demonstration which Brookes referred to was the failure on the part of the spectators to realize the disconcerting influence it had on the players. He said it was only natural that the spectators would show their enthusiasm, but it would have been well for them to have realized that there was a better time for such a demonstration than that shown. In other words, it would have been better had the spectators waited until the end of a hard rally instead of breaking loose just at the time when the players were engaged in the serious business of the game.

Stanley N. Doust, one of the reserve players on the Australasia team, sailed for England last Saturday. Brookes, who will play in doubles with William A. Larned, the former American champion, at Southampton, plans to leave for England on the Baltic on Aug. 27, as he is anxious to join his little baby, which he left in England in charge of a trained nurse. Dunlop, whose family is also in England, and Wilding will sail as soon as possible.

Many of the tennis players who will compete in the national championships at Newport next week will take part in the Southampton invitation tournament which opens today.

McLoughlin is scheduled to play R. Lindley Murray of California in the final round for the New York State championship on the Crescent Athletic Club courts at Bay Ridge on Thursday. It is not expected that he will compete at Southampton.

SHAMROCK IV. ENDS TRIP.

Challenger Tows Past Sandy Hook After Successful Voyage.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV. reached port shortly before midnight last night, in tow of her convoy, the steam yacht Erin. The challenger was towed past Sandy Hook at 11:45 o'clock, and proceeded up the Ambrose Channel to anchor off Quarantine until morning.

It has taken Shamrock IV. twenty-seven days to make the trip across the Atlantic. This is considerably longer than it would have been had not Col. Neill altered his course and put in at Bermuda for fear that both yachts might be taken as prizes by some German warship hovering near this coast. The stay in Bermuda lasted four days, so that it took the challenger only twenty-three days of actual sailing to make the trip.

WIANNO WINS NIGHT SAIL.

Hayward's Yacht First in Stratford Shoal Race—Flyaway III.'s Record.

After an all-night sail, the fourteen sail yachts entered in the Harlem Yacht Club's annual Stratford Shoal race straggled back to the finish line off Execution Light yesterday morning. The first of the fleet home was W. F. Hayward's Wianno, which finished at 7:11:00 A. M., defeating her nearest competitor, Zingara, by more than four hours. Both yachts were sailing scratch. H. Wenemer's Coot, with an allowance of 2 hours and 13 minutes, landed in second place on corrected time. The distance was sixty-one miles, and the yachts were started at 6 o'clock Saturday evening.

H. J. Diern's Rohilla was the first home in the handicap class, finishing at 8:07:45.

There were three motor boats in the race, and all succeeded in finishing late Saturday night. T. B. Taylor's Flyaway III. completed the journey in 3 hours and 26 minutes, establishing a record for the course. Flyaway III. traveled at the rate of more than 22 miles an hour. The Taylor boat easily defeated A. Nachman's Blue Peter V. and H. M. Betts's Virginia, in spite of their time allowances.

Papesca Leads Cyclists.

James Papesca, starting from scratch, won the weekly cork race of the New England Wheelmen of New York on the Eastern Boulevard course yesterday. The riders finished in the following order: Papesca, first; Polancy, second; J. B. Boyce, third, and E. Boyce, fourth. The winner's time for the seven miles was 14:45.

BASEBALL TODAY, 2 games, first game 1 P. M. New York Americans vs. Washington, Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 13; Cleveland, 6.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 3.
St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore, 1; Chicago, 0.
Indianapolis, 21; Pittsburgh, 6.
St. Louis, 3; Buffalo, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 4; Jersey City, 3.
Jersey City, 10; Buffalo, 5.
Baltimore, 3; Rochester, 0.
Rochester, 13; Baltimore, 0.
Newark, 2; Montreal, 1. (13 innings.)
Newark, 7; Montreal, 3.
Providence, 8; Toronto, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	69	35	.664
Boston	59	47	.557
Washington	56	49	.533
Detroit	55	53	.509
Chicago	55	56	.495
St. Louis	52	54	.491
New York	48	59	.449
Cleveland	36	77	.318

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	58	43	.574
Boston	54	46	.540
St. Louis	57	52	.523
Chicago	54	51	.514
Brooklyn	48	54	.471
Philadelphia	48	55	.466
Pittsburgh	47	55	.461
Cincinnati	47	57	.452

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	60	48	.556
Indianapolis	57	48	.543
Baltimore	56	48	.538
Brooklyn	53	46	.535
Buffalo	52	52	.500
Kansas City	49	59	.454
St. Louis	49	60	.450
Pittsburgh	44	59	.427

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	68	46	.596
Providence	65	44	.596
Baltimore	65	47	.580
Buffalo	62	50	.554
Newark	55	55	.500
Toronto	52	56	.481
Montreal	41	72	.363
Jersey City	35	75	.336

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York, 2 games.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Pittsburgh at Indianapolis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo at Jersey City.
Toronto at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Defeats Cleveland After Scoring Eight Runs on Two Hits.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Scoring eight runs in the first two innings with the aid of only two hits, errors of commission and omission contributing, Detroit beat Cleveland 13 to 6 today. Three of the runs were scored on a wild pitch. Cavet was the only one of the six pitchers used who pitched good ball. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	2	2	5	5
M'rty, 3b.	5	1	3	1	3
Cobb, cf.	3	1	0	2	0
C'ford, rf.	4	2	2	2	0
Veach, lf.	5	1	0	1	0
Kav'h, 2b.	5	1	1	2	1
Burns, 1b.	5	2	2	8	0
St'age, c.	4	1	1	6	0
McC'ry, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Cavet, p.	2	1	0	0	1
†Hellman	0	1	0	0	0
Total	37	13	11	27	9

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T'ner, 3b.	4	2	1	1	3
C'man, 2b.	2	1	0	0	3
Jack'n, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
Lajoie, 1b.	4	0	2	10	1
Kirke, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Wood, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
W'gans, ss.	5	1	2	4	3
Egan, c.	4	0	1	7	1
B'ding, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Coumbe, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Morton, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Dill'ger, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*O'Neill	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	10	27	14

*Batted for Morton in the eighth inning.
†Batted for McCreery in the third inning.

Errors—Chapman, Wambsganss, (2,) Egan, Moriarty.

Detroit ....4 4 3 0 0 0 2 0 0—13
Cleveland ......1 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 6

Two-base hits—Jackson, Wambsganss, Moriarty. Three-base hit—Burns. Sacrifice hit—Stanage. Stolen bases—Lajoie, 2. Double plays—Wambsganss and Turner; Chapman, Wambsganss, and Lajoie; Egan and Lajoie; Bush, Kavanaugh, and Burns. Hits—Off Blanding, 2 in one and two-thirds innings; off Coumbe, 2 in two-thirds inning; off Morton, 6 in five and two-thirds innings; off Dillinger, 1 in one inning; off McCreery, 4 in two innings; off Cavet, 8 in seven innings. First base on balls—Off Blanding, 2; off Morton, 4; off McCreery, 3; off Cavet, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Blanding, (Cobb;) by Cavet, (Wood.) Struck out—By Morton, 5; by McCreery, 3; by Cavet, 2. Wild pitch—Coumbe. First base on errors—Detroit, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Detroit, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Hilderbrand and O'Loughlin.

Even Break at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—St. Louis broke even in a doubleheader with Chicago today, losing the first game 1 to 3 and taking the second 9 to 7. The scores:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	5	0	0	3	3
B'k'rn, 2b.	4	1	1	0	2
Col'ns, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
F'nier, 1b.	3	1	1	8	2
Dem't, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	0	8	1
Ch'p'le, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Bieton, 3b.	2	1	0	0	0
Berger, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte, p.	3	0	1	1	3
Total	29	3	4	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
How'd, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Shot'n, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	4	5
E.W'k'r, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
W'ms, rf.	4	0	0	4	0
Lavan, ss.	3	0	2	3	1
Leary, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Austin, 3b.	3	1	1	1	0
Lev'ens, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Total	31	1	5	27	11

Errors—Pratt, Leverenz, Schack, Weaver, Cicotte.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—3
St. Louis ......0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Shotten, Blackburn. Three-base hit—Lavan. Home run—Fournier. Sacrifice hits—Cicotte, Demitt. Double play—Leverenz, Lavan, and Pratt. Stolen bases—Blackburn, Austin. Wild pitch—Leverenz. Bases on balls—Off Leverenz, 7; off Cicotte, 1. Struck out—By Leverenz, 2; by Cicotte, 7. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 8. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin, 3b.	5	2	1	0	1
Shot'n, cf.	5	0	2	2	0
Pratt, 2b.	5	2	2	3	5
E.W'k'r, lf.	4	1	3	1	0
W'ms, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Lavan, ss.	3	1	2	1	4
Leary, 1b.	4	1	1	7	0
Agnew, c.	4	0	0	12	2
Ham't'n, p.	0	1	0	0	1
Mitch'l, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total	36	9	14	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	4	2	2	1	2
B'k'rn, 2b.	5	2	1	3	2
Col'ns, cf.	5	1	3	1	0
F'nier, 1b.	4	0	1	5	1
Dem't, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
Mayer, c.	4	0	1	5	2
Ch'p'le, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Berger, 3b.	3	1	0	1	1
Scott, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Lathrop, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Benz, p.	1	0	0	0	0
W'f'g, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Daly	1	0	1	0	0
†Schalk	1	0	1	0	0
Total	37	7	12	24	8

*Batted for Scott in fourth inning.
†Batted for Benz in eighth inning.

St. Louis ......1 4 2 2 0 0 0 0 x—9
Chicago ....0 0 4 3 0 0 0 0 0—7

Two-base hits—Mayer, E. Walker, Fournier, Austin, Pratt. Three-base hits—Collins, Shotten, E. Walker. Home runs—Pratt, Lavan. Sacrifice hit—Lavan. Double play—Lavan, Pratt, and Leary. Passed ball—Agnew. Stolen bases—Austin, Mitchell. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton, (Mayer.) Wild pitch—Mitchell. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 2; off Scott, 2. Struck out—By Hamilton, 4; by Scott, 3; by Benz, 2; by Wolfgang, 1. Hits—Off Hamilton, 7 in 3 innings; off Mitchell, 5 in 6 innings; off Scott, 6 in 3 innings; off Lathrop, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Wolfgang, 2 in 1 inning; off Benz, 5 in 2 2-3 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 8. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Sheridan.

REULBACH PITCHES IN WINNING FORM

Veteran Holds Cincinnati Down to Four Hits and Brooklyn Lands First of Series.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Brooklyn had little trouble defeating the cellar champions this afternoon at Redland Field. The score was 6 to 3. Eddie Reulbach was in grand form and let the locals down with only four hits. Not until the eighth inning did the Reds get any semblance of a base hit. Then Daniels got a single. In the final session Reulbach, with a six-run lead to his credit, let down somewhat, opened the throttle and permitted the Reds to score three runs, but that was all, as the great hurler closed up all outlets and pitched ball until the last man had been put out. It was a great victory for the veteran.

Yingling, on the other hand, was touched freely for base hits, and at times when hits meant runs he was ineffective. He gave way to Lear in the final session, but the damage had been done.

The Dodgers got busy in the first session and accumulated a one-run lead. Stengel struck out. Daubert rapped one over second, and went to second on a wild pitch. After Meyers flied out, Daubert scored on Wheat's single to centre.

Reulbach opened the fifth with a triple, and scored on a wild throw. Stengel singled to centre, and was sacrificed down by Daubert. Meyers weighed in with a triple, and Stengel scored.

In the eighth, with one out, Wheat, Egan, Cutshaw, Getz, and McCarthy got hits that resulted in three runs, making it six in all for the visitors. For the Reds in the final session Herzog got a hit. Twombly flew out. Von Kolnitz beat out a slow one. Groh was hit. Daniels got a hit, and Herzog and Von Kolnitz scored. Niehoff batted for Mollwitz, and on his out Groh scored. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
St'gel, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
D'ub't, 1b.	5	1	2	11	0
Meyers, cf.	5	0	1	1	0
Wheat, lf.	5	1	2	3	0
Egan, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
C't'w, 2b.	5	1	1	1	6
Getz, 3b.	4	0	2	1	3
M'C'ty, c.	4	0	2	7	1
R'ib'ch, p.	4	1	1	0	1
Total	39	6	14	27	13

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
H'rz'g, ss.	4	1	1	3	3
T'bley, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
V.K'tz, 3b.	2	1	1	0	2
Groh, 2b.	3	1	0	1	2
Dan'ls, rf.	4	0	2	3	0
M'lw'z, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
Clarke, c.	3	0	0	5	3
Y'ing'g, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Lear, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0
†Kellogg	0	0	0	0	0
‡Niehoff	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	4	27	13

*Batted for Yingling in eighth inning.
†Ran for Miller in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Mollwitz in ninth inning.

Errors—Cutshaw, Herzog.

Brooklyn ....1 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0—6
Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

Two-base hit—Stengel. Three-base hits—Reulbach, Meyers. Hits—Off Yingling, 14 in 8 innings; off Lear, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice hit—Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Cincinnati, 5. First base on balls—Off Reulbach, 4; off Lear, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Reulbach, Groh. Struck out—By Reulbach, 4; by Yingling, 4. Wild pitch—Yingling. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Rigler.

St. Louis Again Downs Cubs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—St. Louis bunched hits with Chicago's misplays and won again today, 6 to 1. Sallee was in fine form, Saier's home run saving Chicago from a shutout. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns, 2b.	3	1	1	2	5
Magee, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
Dolan, lf.	4	1	0	2	0
J.M'ler, ss.	3	1	2	0	5
Wilson, rf.	4	1	2	3	0
Cruise, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
Beck, 3b.	3	2	2	1	1
Snyder, c.	3	0	1	2	0
Sallee, p.	4	0	2	0	1
Total	32	6	11	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Good, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Saier, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0
Knl'ly, lf.	4	0	0	5	1
Cor'd'n, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Sw'ney, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
Der'ck, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Archer, c.	4	0	1	2	0
Cheney, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*B'nahan	0	0	0	0	0
Zabel, p.	1	0	0	0	1
†Johns'n	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	1	6	27	8

*Batted for Cheney in fifth inning.
†Batted for Zabel in ninth inning.

Errors—J. Miller, Knisely, Sweeney, Derrick.

St. Louis ......1 1 0 1 1 2 0 0 0—6
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Three-base hit—J. Miller. Home run—Saier. Hits—Off Cheney, 8 in 5 innings; off Zabel, 3 in 4 innings. Sacrifice hits—Beck, Cruise, Snyder. Sacrifice fly—J. Miller. Double play—Knisely, Cheney, Derrick, Corridon, and Sweeney. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 9. First base on balls—Off Sallee, 3; off Cheney, 1; off Zabel, 1. Struck out—By Cheney, 2; by Zabel, 1. Passed ball—Archer. Wild pitch—Zabel. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A home run by Bates and Bailey's pitching gave Baltimore a 1 to 0 victory over the Chicago team today. Bailey struck out twelve men. Chicago finished the game under protest. In the eighth inning, with one man on base, Umpire Van Sickle called time, but Bailey was then in the act of delivering the ball and Zwilling hit it over the fence. Manager Tinker claimed two runs should be credited to Chicago, but Van Sickle ordered Zwilling to bat again, and after nearly forfeiting the game Tinker concluded to play it out. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

Batteries—Bailey and Jacklitsch—Johnson and Wilson.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—St. Louis today took the first game of the series with Buffalo, 3 to 2, the contest running into ten innings. Both Groom and Anderson were hit consistently. The score:

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	13	2

Batteries—Anderson and Blair; Groom and Simon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 16.—Indianapolis defeated Pittsburgh, 21 to 6, today by batting the ball hard and often. The locals scored ten runs in the eighth inning through good stick work and excellent base running. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	0	1	3	0	2	2	3	10	.	21	24	3
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	6	11	3

Batteries—Falkenburg, Wood, and Rariden; Warren, Leclare, and Berry.

Eastern Association.

At New Haven—New Haven, 3; New Britain, 2.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 4; Pittsfield, 3.
Waterbury, 5; Pittsfield, 0.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 4; Springfield, 3.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 3; Minneapolis, 1.
Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 0.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Kansas City, 1.
At Louisville—Louisville, 2; Indianapolis, 1.
At Columbus—Cleveland, 3; Columbus, 7.
Columbus, 8; Cleveland, 1.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Wilkes-Barre, 3; Elmira, 2.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Scranton, 2.
At Albany—Albany, 24; Troy, 2. Troy, 1; Albany, 0.

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THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Stockholm Suggested for 1916 Meet—Sullivan Says Hold Them Here.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16.—The inability of Germany to arrange for the holding of the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916 has led to the suggestion by a prominent English sportsman that Sweden again undertake the task. This Sweden probably would do, provided the other nations would agree to participate.

In commenting on this angle of the present unsettled state of affairs athletic, James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the American Olympic Committee, said: "Of course, it is looking a long way ahead to predict the effect of the war abroad on the Olympic games of 1916. Personally, I hope that Europe will be at peace again before that time and that there will be no need of a change in the programme. If, however, a shift is necessary, the United States is the logical country in which to hold the games, and the American Committee will carry out the schedule as planned by Germany without a hitch of any kind.

"We have available stadiums in many parts of the country, several of which are capable of seating from 40,000 to 60,000 spectators. Should it prove desirable to postpone the Panama-Pacific Exposition planned for San Francisco next year until 1916, the Olympic games would undoubtedly be held there in connection with the fair. If the exposition is held according to schedule, Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York, and Boston are all available for the following year. New Haven and Syracuse, with their big college stadiums, might also be considered."

KRAMER INCREASES LEAD.

American Champion Draws Away from Goullet in Title Series.

Frank L. Kramer profited by the poor form of Alfred Goullet, the Australian, at the Newark Velodrome yesterday afternoon, and forged far into the lead for the professional cycling championship of America. Two events in the championship series, the one-mile and two-mile races, were on the programme, and as Goullet failed to qualify for the final heat in either contest, the points scored by Kramer put him so much further in the lead. Kramer won the two-mile race, and finished third in the one-mile event.

With the seven points won yesterday, Kramer now has a total of 47. Goullet's total is 35, while Walter Rutt, the German, came in second twice and worked himself nearer Goullet with 28 points.

Moretti was the winner of the mile title race, and the Italian champion never showed to better advantage since riding in this country. He raced the last one-eighth mile of the final heat in 11 3-5 seconds, which equals the track record. Kramer was behind Rutt and was unable to get up in view of the foreigner's great speed.

FIELDER JONES WITH FEDS.

Former White Sox Leader to Manage St. Louis Team Next Month.

Fielder Jones, who was manager of the Chicago White Sox when they won the world's championship in 1906, has accepted the position as manager of the St. Louis Federal League team, according to an announcement made yesterday. Jones supplants Mordecai Brown, the old Cub pitcher, who has managed the team since the opening of the season. Jones left the White Sox several years ago and later became President of the Northwestern League.

Jones is to take up the managerial reins on Aug. 31. Brown will be retained with the club in the capacity of a scout, it is understood.

Announcement of this latest coup of the new league was made last night in Chicago by President James A. Gilmore. He said that Jones resigned as President of the Northwestern League at Portland, Ore., yesterday afternoon.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	4	7	0
Jersey City	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	11	2

Batteries—Beebe and La Longe; Luque and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	5	10	2
Jersey City	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	.	10	16	1

Batteries—Bader, Tyson, Verbout, and Stephens; Gilbert, Tyler, and Reynolds.

AT NEWARK.

														R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	2

Batteries—Richter and J. Smith; Curtis and H. Smith.

SECOND GAME.

								R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	2
Newark	0	0	5	0	1	1	.	7	13	1

Batteries—Dowd and Howley; Mattern and Wheat. (Called on account of darkness.)

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	3	6	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries—Morrisette and McAvoy; Hoffman and Williams.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2	0	3	0	3	0	5	0	0	13	13	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3

Batteries—Keefe and Williams; Morisette and McAvoy.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	.	8	14	2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	4

Batteries—Oldham and J. Onslow; Hearne and Kelly.

Phillies' Pitchers in Form.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—The S. and S. semi-professional team could get but one hit off three pitchers today and lost to the Philadelphia Nationals, 5 to 0. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	8	0
S. and S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Batteries—Alexander, Tincup, Marshall, and Killifer and Dooin; Mason and Rabideau and Burns.

CHAMPIONS FAIL IN DISTANCE RACE

Gordon, Kiviat, and Sheppard Lose in Eccentric Firemen's Games at Celtic Park.

Three of the fastest middle distance runners in the United States were defeated in the 1,000-yards handicap run which featured the annual games of the Eccentric Firemen's Local Union No. 56 at Celtic Park, L. I., yesterday afternoon. William F. Gordon of Yonkers, competing unattached, Abel Kiviat of the Irish American A. C., one mile national champion, and the once peerless Melvin W. Sheppard, failed to command enough speed to overcome the heavy handicaps allotted in the event in time to get home in front, with the result that only Gordon captured one of the medals. He finished second. John J. Canning, Jr., of the West Side Y. M. C. A., with an allowance of 57 yards, went out in front from the start and remained there throughout the entire journey. He received a sterling fight in the last 200 yards from Gordon, but lasted long enough to win the verdict by little more than a yard.

Kiviat, making his first start in many weeks, was beaten off by ten yards, and finished sixth, while Sheppard, never a serious contender, was far in the ruck when Canning breasted the worsted. A strong wind blowing down the home stretch impeded the progress of the athletes and whatever chance there was for a record-breaking performance was dissipated. The winner's time was 2 minutes 16 seconds, making Gordon's time about one-fifth of a second slower. Two weeks ago the Yonkers man ran the distance in a fraction over 2:14.

The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by F. Verwayen, Salem Crescent A. C.; W. Bartels, Bronx Church House, second; W. B. Guthrie, Holy Family Lyceum, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by C. S. McDonough, unattached; G. Kunar, St. Nicholas A. C., second; Martin Foy, Xavier A. A., third. Time—4:57 1-5.

880-Yard Handicap, Closed to Catholic Athletic League.—Won by C. A. Walsh, Knights of St. Anthony, (47 yards;) T. H. Murphy, Ozanam A. A., (35 yards,) second; J. Broderick, St. Mary's A. A., (45 yards,) third. Time—1:58 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by R. W. Georgi, Dominican Lyceum, (6½ yards;) V. Brady, Loughlin Lyceum, (12 yards,) second; E. J. Farrell, St. Vincent De Paul, (7½ yards,) third. Time—0:23 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by John J. Kanning, Jr., West Side Y. M. C. A., (57 yards;) William F. Gordon, unattached, (scratch,) second; J. Brunson, Salem Crescent A. C., (42 yards,) third. Time—2:16.

880-Yard Relay, Handicap, Closed to Church A. L., Catholic A. L., Intersettlement A. A., Y. M. C. A. Athletic Clubs, and Small Clubs.—Won by Knights of St. Anthony, (S. E. Hedberg, 6 yards; T. McGreevy, 4 yards; P. A. McVicker, 2 yards; A. E. Neil, 4 yards;) Salem Crescent A. C. first team, (P. J. White, 2½ yards; A. Pendleton, 4 yards; A. Gorham, 4 yards, and H. Foster, 5 yards,) second; Salem Crescent A. C. second team, (H. P. Reed, 10 yards; L. La Beet, 6 yards; O. Hawkins, 5 yards, and R. Brown, 8 yards,) third. Time—1:38 1-5.

Standing High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Leo Goehring, Mohawk A. C., (scratch,) with jump of 5 feet 5 inches; S. Kronneau, unattached, (6 inches,) second, with actual jump of 4 feet 8 inches; C. C. Kaskell, Irish-American A. C., (6 inches,) third, with actual jump of 4 feet 7 inches.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Thomas A. Kennedy, Empire City Wheelmen, (scratch;) Anthony Attardi, Italian-American Gym Association, (30 yards,) second; James Papesca, New England Wheelmen, (10 yards,) third. Time—8:03 4-5.

50-Yard Girls' Race, Open to All.—Won by M. M. Donovan; Edna McBride, second; Caroline Rosenbaum, third.

50-Yard Boys' Race, for Members' Sons Under Fifteen Years.—Won by E. Conway; A. Johnson, second; D. Buchanan, third.

880-Yard Run, Scratch, Open to Eccentric Firemen.—Won by F. Hussey; Thomas King, second; Joseph Sullivan, third.

Century Road Club Run.

Fourteen members of the New York division of the Century Road Club Association made the run yesterday from 120th Street and Eighth Avenue to Paterson, N. J., and return. The run was unusually stiff because of the many hills encountered on the New Jersey side. On the return journey, in an attempt to pass the Segal brothers' tandem, Martin and Piana, who were also riding tandem, rode deep into a rut in the road and were toppled from their mount, breaking the front fork and wheel of their cycle. The trip was made by way of the "Dan Kelly" Hill in Weehawken, thence to Little Ferry, Hackensack, Arcola, and Paterson. Those on the run were Sylvain Segal and G. Henri Segal, tandem; Charles Piana and Charles Martin, tandem; Joseph Caldwell, D. J. Lamphear, P. Wollenschlager, W. Wilmer, Joseph Costa, W. Wolfson, George Steppello, L. Caldwell, Harry White, and H. W. Zarr.

Entries for Saratoga Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Langhorne, 109 pounds; Lois V., 101; Merry Twinkle, 105; Fenrock, 105; Canteuse, 105; *Pullux, 98; Brick and Mortar, 103; *Baby Cole, 96.

SECOND RACE.—Maidens three years old and upward; steeplechase; about two miles. Chupadero, 132 pounds; Baltimore, 132; Kehtoh, 132; Ring Marshal, 132; Bay Brook, 145; Senegambian, 145; Conquer, 145.

THIRD RACE.—Fillies two years old; selling; The Kentucky; five and a half furlongs. One Step, 100 pounds; Gnat, 106; Busy Edith, 104; Rosalie Orme, 104; *Sand Bank, 99; *Change, 94; Mabel Montgomery, 99; Montrosa, 104; Outlook, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile. Reyburn, 106 pounds; Robert Bradley, 103; Bananet, 93; Cross Bun, 95; Sir John Johnson, 114; Coy Lad, 97; Frederick L., 110; Hedge, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares three years old and upward; handicap; six furlongs. Hester Prynne, 118 pounds; Tranid, 100; Sprite, 116; Trumps, 97; Always First, 94; Helen Barbee 111; Robinetta, 94; Hedge, 113.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a furlong. Any Port, 106 pounds; *Paxton, 102; Guy Fisher, 114; *Spear Head, 98; Virile, 113; Monocacy, 109; Labora, 110; Amalfi, 106; Old Ben, 113.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

SECOND TITLE FOR REILLY.

N. Y. A. C. Swimmer Wins Half-Mile Metropolitan Championship.

James H. Reilly of the New York A. C., who won the quarter-mile metropolitan swimming title at Travers Island on Saturday, captured the half-mile district championship yesterday at the annual swimming races of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club.

The quarter-mile event put Reilly in proper condition for the half mile, and he swam true to form, showing that his victory of Saturday over Bud Goodwin, whom he led to the finish in the "half," was no fluke.

Reilly was just a yard and a half ahead of the veteran Goodwin, and his time for the distance was 12:34 3-5. Goodwin's time was 12:35 4-5. John Zinnock, also of the New York A. C., the only other starter, was third.

The race from the start was between Reilly and Goodwin, and in the last quarter mile both men went out of their course, Reilly somewhat hampering Goodwin's progress. It was not intentional, and, as both men were off their bearings, no fault was to be found. Reilly led from the start, but at times his advantage was so slight that a few strong strokes by Goodwin might have put him in the lead. Reilly made the turn at the quarter post first and was timed in 6:02 4-5. He was then leading by a yard, and in the last quarter managed to increase the advantage to about a yard and a half.

LEVINSKY WILL BE BUSY.

Heavyweight Boxer Scheduled for Contests Tomorrow and Wednesday.

Battling Levinsky will have a busy time this week, as he is carded in the principal bouts at the mid-week shows of both the Stadium A. C. and the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn. At the Broadway, tomorrow night, Levinsky's opponent will be Sailor Fred Fritts, who has improved greatly since his previous bouts around New York, and is expected to give the Battler a hard fight. On the following night, at the Stadium, Levinsky will box Bartley Madden, the Jersey City heavyweight.

The Wednesday show at the Stadium should be an excellent one. In addition to the Levinsky-Madden bout, Matchmaker Tom McArdle has arranged a bout between Frankie Burns, the crack Jersey bantamweight, and Knockout Eggers, one of the best boys of his weight boxing about New York.

The semi-final at the Broadway tomorrow night will be between Joe Fox of Flatbush and Tommy Moore of Providence. This is expected to be a hard-hitting match.

The boxing week will be opened tonight at the Olympic A. C., where three ten-round bouts will be held. The boxers in the principal bout will be Tommy Ginty, the Scranton lightweight, and Pete McVey of Seattle.

Manager McDonald of the New Polo A. A. has arranged three ten-round bouts for the weekly show of his club on Friday night. In the main event Willie Adams, the Yorkville lightweight, will be opposed by Johnny Harvey, a youngster from Harlem.

WOMEN IN SWIMMING RACES.

Mrs. Lillian Howard Wins First Honors in Life-Saving League Events

Before a record crowd at the lagoon off Sheepshead Bay members of the National Women's Life-Saving League held their second annual championship races. Some of them made good time. This was especially true in the rescue race, in which Mrs. Lillian Howard was the winner. Mrs. Howard also proved to be the best all-around performer, as she won the canoe-tipping event, duck race, and was well up in the prizes in the other events.

Another performer to attract attention was May Nerich, the seventeen-year-old sister of N. Nerich of the New York A. C. Last year, which was her first in open competition, she captured a novice race and with the improved practice and guidance from her brother won the "century" championship.

Miss Josephine Bartlett showed herself to be a clever fancy diver, and in the fancy diving championship won first prize with a total of 161 points. Only a half point separated Miss Nellie Bartlides and Miss Adeline Trapp for second and third places, the former winning with 154 points.

Drobach in Big Brighton Race.

Peter Drobach of Boston, winner of the fifteen-mile motor-paced race at the Brighton Beach Motordrome Saturday night, has entered for the 100-kilometer American championship race to be run at the same track on Wednesday night. The other entries so far received are from Bobby Walthour, Clarence Carman, Percy Lawrence, George Wiley, American champion; Worth L. Mitten, and Vincenzo Madona. It is probable the latter will not start, because of the injuries he received in the race at the beach last Friday night.

The distance in miles of the race Wednesday night is 62½, making it the longest contest run in this country this season. The prize money totals $1,200, of which $500 goes to the winner. Wiley has won the race the last two years.

BANDIT BAND SLAIN IN MOUNTAIN BATTLE

Five Outlaws Who Robbed and Murdered Mine Paymaster Killed by Posse.

TWELVE DEAD ALL TOLD

Hiding Place of West Virginia Fugitives Blown Up with Nitroglycerine.

Special to The New York Times.

DEVON, W. Va., Aug. 16.—In the very heart of the Hatfield-McCoy feud country, in the wilds of Mingo County, W. Va., a duel was again fought today between a posse of more than 200 mine detectives and deputies and the bandits who on Friday killed three employes of the Glenalum Fuel Company and escaped with $12,500. At noon the fight had ended and five Italians lay dead. They had fought since yesterday noon from the security of a natural fortress in the fastnesses of the north fork of Ben Creek.

The deaths of these outlaws wipes out the gang and puts the toll of the tragedy at twelve dead and three wounded. The dead:

AMICK, Dr. W. D., physician for the Glenalum Fuel Company.

JOHNSON, F. D., Jr., head electrician for the company.

SHELOR, JOSEPH, head bookkeeper for the company.

HELCHER, JOHN, former Justice of the Peace at North Fork, W. Va.

BURRELL, W. L., a Baldwin Felts detective.

TILLER, JOHN, a posseman.

UNIDENTIFIED HUNGARIAN, who was a member of the posse.

FIVE BANDITS, all unidentified.

Bud Rutherford, suspected of being the only mountaineer who was with the desperadoes, was arrested today and taken to Williamson under strong guard.

After having waited on the mountain side all night the possemen resumed the battle at daylight this morning. They fought from the crags and from behind logs and trees, pouring a rain of fire at the little fort of the band of men who were hemmed in. An occasional shot came from the bandits, indicating that they were short of ammunition and were determined to save their bullets for the last stand.

At noon nitroglycerine was used to dislodge the desperadoes. As soon as the smoke had cleared away the five men were seen in the open for a second. Without waiting for the order to fire the posse shot and killed all five. All of the money the men had stolen was recovered, except about $700. The bodies of the bandits were left on the ground. There was nothing in the possession of any of them to establish their identification.

Among the possemen, and one of the leaders of the fighting, was Jim Hatfield, an old survivor of feud days.

CLOSE RACING ON SPEEDWAY

Bright Direct and Kinney McGregor Win and Hold the Lead.

Bright Direct, owned by C. Hlawatsch, and Kinney McGregor, owned by W. Wilson, occupying first and second places, respectively, in the point score for the season, furnished keen competition yesterday on the Harlem Speedway in the sixth of the Summer matinées. The point standing before the events showed one point margin between the horses, and had either one failed to have won its events, the championship would have been decided, but both horses annexed their races and are on the same footing.

Kinney McGregor was put to the hardest task in winning Brush 5, as it required three heats, while in Brush 2 Bright Direct, with only one opponent, won in straight heats. With McKinney Maid scratched in the latter event, Kid Kelly, driven by D. Laughlin, gave Bright Direct a stiff argument, and it was only after the hardest of fighting that the leading winner of the season managed to retain his laurels. In the second heat there was not more than a half-neck separating the two at the finish.

After winning the first heat in Brush 5 from Kinney McGregor, Arthur Mullady's black gelding, The Aristocrat, had to give way to Wilson's charge and finished second and third in the two succeeding brushes.

Tommy Baron, with Eugene Carpenter at the reins, won Brush 4 in straight heats, and Estelle Cord, driven by A. Olpp, did likewise in the opening event.

Notes for the Golfers.

H. L. Phillips won the annual club golf championship of the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday, defeating Oscar Carlson in the final round, 8 up and 7 to play. The match, which was played over the club course near Mount Vernon, was decided at the eleventh hole of the afternoon's play. Phillips played a steady game, taking 82 for both the morning and afternoon rounds. Carlson went round the course in 84 in the morning, but required 88 in the afternoon.

Tarleton and Mrs. E. Scott McKnight won their way into the finals of a foursome that has been in progress at the Great Neck Golf Club for the last two weeks yesterday, when they defeated T. Ely and Mrs. W. Clark by 4 up and 2 to play. Mr. Tarleton and Mrs.

SIMPLEX

WAR BULLETIN

WE beg to announce to those who may be unable to secure automobiles of European make now on order, owing to war conditions, and to those who have been deprived of their cars, that *immediate delivery* of all latest Simplex automobiles may now be obtained. Open and closed bodies of exclusive design by foremost coach builders. Immediate delivery of chassis only, if desired.

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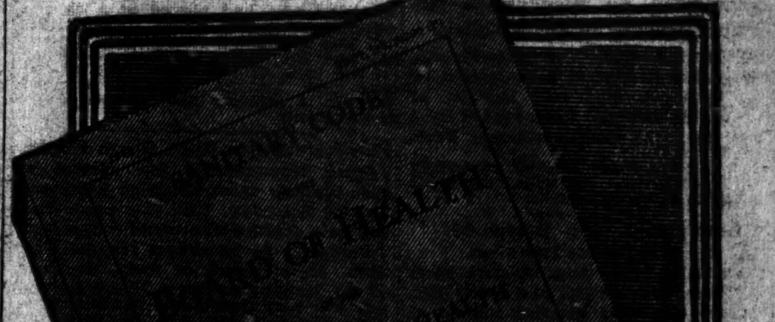

88 THE SANITARY CODE.

Drinking Cups.

*Sec. 189. The use of a common drinking cup or receptacle for drinking water in any public place, park, street, or avenue, public institution, or in any hotel, theatre, factory, school, public hall or in any railroad car or ferry boat, or in any railway station or ferry house, or the furnishing of any such common drinking cup or receptacle for use in any such place, is hereby prohibited.

The term "public place" as used herein shall be construed to include;

(a) Any place where goods, wares or merchandise are sold or offered for sale;

(b) Any department, bureau, building, or office of a municipal corporation.

The term "factory" as used herein shall be construed to include any workshop or manufacturing or business establishment where persons are employed at labor.

It's the law

"Lily" Drinking Cups, those nice "individuals" made by the Public Service Cup Co., Brooklyn, are the best substitutes for common cups.

BUSINESS WORLD

Thrown Silks Very Irregular.

The thrown silk market is very irregular, owing to the disrupted condition of primary raw silk centres. Spot silk remains practically unchanged as to price, reflecting in this the premiums asked for raw silk for near-by delivery. Most houses are disinclined to quote for late deliveries, owing to the uncertainty of the lay-down cost. According to John Dunlop's Sons, this situation is likely to continue for some time, and in the meantime hand-to-mouth buying for immediate requirements will be the feature.

Raw Silk Imports Show Gain.

Statistics compiled by the Silk Association of America show that 2,019,379 pounds of raw silk were received in this country last month, against 1,337,067 pounds in July, 1913, and 1,500,115 pounds in July, 1912. Of the shipments received last month, Japanese silks made up 1,538,055 pounds, or nearly twice the poundage of similar imports in July, 1913. Other imports last month were: European, 130,460 pounds; Cantons, 166,286 pounds; China, 108,678 pounds, and tussah and doppioni, 75,900 pounds.

May Not Make Our Own Styles.

Now that the European situation has had time to crystallize, it is becoming apparent that American manufacturers of ready-to-wear garments for women may not be thrown on their own resources in bringing out Fall lines. Cable advices from the other side say that most of the late Fall openings of the big French houses have taken place despite the difficulties imposed by the war, and that several American buyers shortly will be on their way home with models they have purchased. Because of the limited number of models being brought over, it is said in the trade that there will probably be more style piracy in this country this year than ever before.

Vestees Lead Fall Neckwear.

Effects in women's neckwear that extend far down the front and that are trimmed with ruffles or frills are selling well in this market for Fall. Stand-up and rollover collars are widely shown. To many of the latter effects long revers are attached, decorated with buttons, often in color. These effects simulate both the vestee and the fichu. Many of the neckwear offerings show considerable color, and these effects are heightened by Windsor ties in color and by belt effects which follow the vestee line of popularity. One of the novelty houses has brought out a combination standing collar and cape effect for evening wear that is very striking. Similar effects that may be used with both afternoon and evening gowns are also shown by this house.

An Important Shoe Invention.

A Boston man has received a patent covering a combined edge setter, gummer, inker, and drier for use in shoe factories. In some factories the edge setters now in use are known as "man killers," because of the strain and jar to the operator in holding the shoe upward against the friction burnisher. To overcome this jar the inventor devised an arm and shoe holder that holds the sole edge in the desired position, leaving the operator free to guide it. To replace other inefficient operating methods he placed the gum and ink used in treating the edges before burnishing on the top of the burnisher, and with heated compressed air blew the gum or ink on the sole edge. It was then dried instantly with a stream of hot air while the shoe was in the arm of the holder. The holder was then swung under the burnisher.

Fur Labor Trouble Averted.

The Associated Fur Manufacturers, Incorporated, 303 Fifth Avenue, have entered into an agreement with the Furriers' Union of Greater New York and the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada that has established conditions satisfactory to all concerned. This agreement definitely sets at rest the rumors of labor trouble in the fur trade, at least so far as the members of the association are concerned. The association is made up of the greater part of the leading fur manufacturers in this city. The agreement provides for the continuance of a Joint Conference Committee, consisting of five representatives of the union, five representatives of the association, and a Chairman, who is the Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes. A similar committee has handled the labor situation in the fur trade successfully for the last two years.

About the New Embroideries.

That silks embroidered with rows of neat and bold figures, in both self and natural colors, will be freely used in the making of Fall waists and dresses is the prediction of buyers who have recently returned from foreign fashion centres. Nets of novelty weave, in both French and satin finish, uniquely embroidered with colored silk, have been assured extensive sale for trimming the new styles in these garments. Embroidered net waists are especially well thought of. Tulle or net laces from the 36-inch width, for the tunic effect, to the narrow widths, for dainty frills, will be shown in profusion from all accounts. New creations in lightweight laces, some of them colored, are well favored by discriminating buyers. Much of this merchandise can be made in this country, which means that the garment trades will not be entirely devoid of chances to supply their needs as a result of the war.

Shirts May Show Little Color.

Men who are fond of elaborately colored shirts are apt to be disappointed by next Spring's lines, because of the possible famine in dyestuffs. Apropos of this shortage a local dry goods commission house, which does a large business with the shirt manufacturing trade, has sent this notice to its customers: "The uncertainty of additional supplies of dyestuffs, colorings, and other essentials necessary to produce fast-color shirtings leads us to suggest that both your interests and ours can be best served by economical use of the supply which we now have on hand. With this end in view we would propose that, in selling your Spring shirts, particular attention be paid to styles which have a minimum amount of color. In this way a greater yardage can be obtained, and, in the absence of further supplies, enable us to serve you for a greater length of time. As it seems to us at the moment a necessity to work along this plan, we would appreciate your co-operation."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Moving Picture Films Returned Must Be Identified at Entry.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that American-made moving picture films reimported, must at the time of entry be accompanied by proof in order to obtain the benefit of free entry under the tariff law as "American goods returned." The Feature Film Sales Company, Chicago, brought in the films. The Appraiser reported to the board that at the time of his examination and appraisal of the goods there was no evidence that the merchandise was not of foreign production.

In overruling a protest by MacArthur Brothers & Co., Detroit, the board holds that while the tribunal may have made conflicting decisions many years ago, it is now well settled that stone broken or crushed by machine cannot be regarded as crude.

The attempt of G. A. Johnson & Co. to upset Collector Malone's assessment on English blue whetstones was unsuccessful. The Collector classified the stones as earthy or mineral substances wholly or partly manufactured with duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 81 of the act of 1913.

Algor gum imported by F. L. Roberts & Co., Boston, and used in dyeing operations received free entry under the provision in Paragraph 499 of the old law for "articles in a crude state for dyeing or tanning."

The Treasury Department, in a letter received by Collector Malone defines for dutiable purposes, the lines of demarkation between bars, bands or strips, and plates of steel. Merchandise over 3-16 by 7 inches and under is to be returned for duty under the new tariff as bars, while that 3-16 and under by 7 inches will be taxed as bands or strips. In cases where the goods are over seven inches in width and up to two and a half inches thick, they are to be classified as sheets and plates.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Western low pressure still persists and has extended into the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region, with the result that high temperatures continued in the West, except in the North Pacific States, and extended into the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys. It was also slightly warmer in the East.

There were thunder showers in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the greater portion of the lake region, and they also continued in Georgia and the Gulf States. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

Thunder showers will continue Monday and Tuesday in the South, and there will be showers Monday in the Northwest, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the lake region, probably extending into New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except in the Rocky Mountain region, where local showers are probable. There is no prospect of a change to decidedly cooler weather during the next two days over the West, and it will be warmer in the interior East.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North and Middle Atlantic coasts, gentle to moderate southerly; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate southerly, except easterly off the South Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern and Western New York, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, thunder showers, north and west, Tuesday.

New Jersey—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	64	68	4 P. M.	83	79
6 A. M.	65	67	6 P. M.	82	79
9 A. M.	72	74	9 P. M.	76	76
12 M.	80	77	11 P. M.	73	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. — Loss.

12:01—333 E. 95 St.; Angelo Sattas....Slight
12:30—306 E. 45 St.; Diego Milazzo....Slight
1:00—204 Mott St.; Joe Soun....Slight
1:10—303 E. 71 St.; Dominick Acculo....$15
2:45—160 Oliver St.; Willis Heppus....Slight
8:15—420 W. 119 St.; Fred Bennett. Not given
10:50—27-29 Rivington St.; Ralph Pike....Slight
10:55—2,572 7 Av.; owner unknown....Slight
11:35—2,359 8 Av.; Reuben Padesrack....Slight
11:40—509 W. 163 St.; John McMahon....Slight
11:45—61 Macdougal St.; Arthur Sansone....Slight

P.M.

2:10—2,126 2 Av.; Tony Russo....Slight
2:40—1,526 Wash'n Av.; E. Lurain....$5
3:50—343 E. 16 St.; Cunningham....Slight
4:40—220 W. 83 St.; William Evans....Slight
5:35—513-515 W. 29 St.; Coleman & Krauss....Slight
6:25—442 W. 36 St.; Mrs. Geisheimer....$1,000
6:50—15 Rutgers Pl.; Sam Kantrovitch....Slight
9:00—480 E. 143 St.; Henry Bertini....Slight
10:25—123 W. 40 St.; Chris Lorenzen....None

BRICKS NOW OUT OF DATE.

Logs Found in Satchel of Former Hotel Guest Under Arrest.

A man who registered at the Hotel Algonquin two days ago under the name of C. Cameron signed several checks for meals there under the name of Cummings. Charles B. Farrell, a Burns detective, arrested the man last night on the charge of beating bills at the Hotel Flanders, Hotel Woodward, and the Hotel Algonquin.

After Cameron had been taken in charge by Detectives Martin and Carson of the Second Detective Branch, he was identified by a clerk from the Hotel Woodward as a man who had registered under the name of P. L. Bassett and had disappeared, leaving behind a suitcase containing a quantity of papers and a necktie after running up a bill of $71.33.

After the arrest the prisoner's room at the Algonquin was searched, and a suitcase was found containing several small logs of wood and a vest. His bill at the Algonquin was about $20. He is accused of vanishing from the Hotel Flanders when his bill there amounted to $75. He was locked up last night in the East Fifty-first Street Station.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; L. Goff, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, ladies' ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Rosenthal Bros.; Charles Rosenthal, ladies' ready to wear; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; D. A. Richards, perfumery; 214 Church.
BROCKTON—Alexander's Fashion Shop; H. L. Alexander, ladies', misses' ready to wear; Willard.
BUFFALO—L. L. Berger, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
BURLINGTON—W. Holt, dry goods; Grand.
CHATTANOOGA—D. H. Loveman Co.; L. Karr, dress goods, silks; 148 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; A. Levy, carpets, rugs; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; S. D. Block, hdkfs., gloves, leather goods, jewelry, neckwear; Wallick's.
CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd & Co.; A. Miller, hosiery, underwear, furnishing goods; J. Staal, carpets, rugs, curtains; Paul Caspary, millinery; J. Jenkyns, linens, domestics, fancy goods; H. C. Crick, silks, dress and wash goods; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss E. Livingston, infants' wear, sweaters; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, ladies' neckwear, veilings, ribbons, gloves, handkerchiefs, leather goods; Miss L. Vogel, laces, embroideries; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Halberg, costumes; Miss C. Bergh, dresses; Miss M. Weathered, suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; W. H. Whiteley, fancy goods, candies, perfumery; W. Meinel, general mdse.; P. Rinkin, crockery, glassware, silverware; W. Fergus, housefurn. goods, hardware, tools, gas, electrical fixtures; H. B. Runyan, books, stationery, office fixtures; J. Capinsky, jewelry, leather goods; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; J. Jenkins, upholstery goods; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; A. Guthman, Miss Conway, ladies' coats; I. Rice, ladies', children's coats, suits, dresses, waists, basement; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd & Co.; P. Caspary, millinery; A. Miller, furn. goods; J. Stual, upholstery goods; 1,261 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; C. W. Sprowl, housefurn. goods; H. J. Thomas, representing; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; Miss A. Flynn, toilet goods; Miss Adams, jewelry; 214 Church.
CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; H. Katzenstein, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—P. H. Sampliner & Co.; P. Sampliner, woolens; Hoffman House.
COLUMBUS—Morehouse-Martens Co.; M. Morehouse, dry goods; 60 West 33d.
COLUMBUS—Green-Joyce Co.; M. A. Sells, prints, wash goods; 43 Leonard.
DALLAS—Goldsmith Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. M. D. Porter, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.
DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss M. Maher, laces; W. Rike, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
DAYTON—The Fair; M. Rose, pile fabrics; C. Friedlop, coats, suits, dresses; S. Margolis, coats, suits; 170 5th Av.
DES MOINES—Carley's; W. M. Carley, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, waists; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. Greenbaum, silk waists, dresses, ready to wear; 170 5th Av.
FORT WORTH—S. Bernard, ready-to-wear; B. Bernard, millinery; 1,161 B'way.
GALLIPOLIS—W. P. Beal, dry goods; Albert.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; Mrs. W. S. Dennison, millinery; 214 Church.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; E. D. Babcock, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
HAZLETON—Lauderbach & Co. Mr. Heller, furn. goods; Grand.
HOUSTON—W. L. Foley; J. K. Foley, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.
HUTCHINSON—Pegues-Wright D. G. Co.; O. F. Wright, ladies' garments, millinery; Great Northern.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; G. D. Sleigh, jewelry; 2 Walker.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. Chicoine, furn. goods; G. A. Anderson, dry goods; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; V. W. Koss, linens; 320 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Mr. Collins, ready-to-wear, basement; Miss Conlongue, laces; 71 West 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; G. V. Schort, notions, ladies' neckwear; 72 Leonard; Longacre.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; H. L. Alden, dress goods; 2 Walker; Grand.
INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; J. H. Wolf, carpets, rugs; 48 Leonard.
JOLIET—L. F. Beach Co.; B. A. Beach, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss Glennon, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss Schuneman, art needlework; 340 B'way; Great Northern.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; C. C. Kellog, toys, sporting goods; 214 Church.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Miss O'Brien, neckwear; M. N. Kevan, carpets; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; D. W. Coyne, millinery; 7 West 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; J. E. Rams, notions, laces, gloves; E. R. Sands, dry goods; 214 Church; Cumberland.
LAUREL, Miss.—Pine Bros.; M. Cohen, ready to wear, coats, suits, dresses; 97 5th Av.
LITTLE ROCK—Gus Blass Co.; Miss H. Myers, ladies' wear; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; Mrs. F. Davidson, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs., leather goods; 214 Church.
LOUISVILLE—John C. Lewis Co.; J. J. Crotty, silks; W. D. Eckert, hdkfs., gloves, furn. goods, hosiery; G. Ross, dry goods; 103 Grand; Cumberland.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; J. C. Hanna, laces; 214 Church.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bro.; A. C. Herzberg, suits, waists, dresses; 22 East 17th.
MERIDIAN—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; L. Rothenberg, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE—Espenhain D. G. Co.; J. G. Kappe, jewelry, novelties; Miss Cole, novelties; Gregorian.
MILWAUKEE—Graff Bros. Co.; S. C. Graff, millinery; Breslin.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. Calder, ladies' underwear, hosiery; 2 Walker.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. V. Cavanna, rugs; 1,170 Broadway.
MONTREAL—W. H. Scroggie, Ltd.; H. J. Atherson, representing; R. Menard, representing; Miss Gardiner, ladies' wear; Miss St. Denis, infants' wear; 1,204 B'way; Wellington.
NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; L. Schwartz, cloaks; 75 Leonard.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss K. Meier, corsets; 60 W. 33d; Gregorian.
PEORIA—B. & M.; Miss B. Baker, ladies' garments; Miss E. J. Burke, children's garments; 1,199 B'way; Cumberland.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, trimmed, untrimmed hats, flowers, ostrich fancies, novelties, ribbons, children's hats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; George W. Paull, furs; George C. Levey, cloaks, suits; Miss Frances Looby, costumes, dresses; Miss A. McManus, waists; 95 Madison Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Marting Bros. Co.; A. F. Marting, domestics, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.
RICHMOND—J. B. Mosby & Co.; Mrs. C. E. Cunningham, millinery; 39 W. 32d.
ROANOKE—Geo. McBain Co.; Miss Dull, gloves, laces, hdkfs.; 55 White; Collingwood.
ROCHESTER—Hornell Cloak and Suit Co.; H. L. Welles, ready-to-wear; 146 W. 25th.
SAN ANTONIO—Joske Bros. Co.; O. W. Hilgers, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.; Wallick's.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; D. H. Young, domestics; 50 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; William Shore, domestics; 15 E. 26th.
SCRANTON—J. Long Sons; D. L. McCarthy, house furn. goods; 315 4th Av.
SCRANTON—Clarke Bros. Stores; P. Waters, muslin underwear, corsets; Mrs. M. L. Dougherty, millinery; W. F. Dalmetch, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; Miss E. Kelly, laces, embroideries, ladies' ready to wear; S. E. Toole, representing; 41 Union Square.
SPRINGFIELD—Albert Steiger Co.; C. A. Steiger, dry goods; 105 Grand.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss O. Fallon, ribbons; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; A. P. Lyons, house furn. goods; 71 W. 23d; Wellington.
ST. PAUL—The Fashion; G. M. Kahn, suits; 15 E. 26th.
SYRACUSE—L. A. Witherill; Miss Bemis, children's wear; Miss O'Shaughnessy, representing; 18 W. 27th.
SYRACUSE—Syracuse Hosiery, Underwear Co.; J. J. Ryan, domestics, furn. goods, hosiery; Biltmore.
SYRACUSE—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; Mrs. C. McCarthy, millinery; Mrs. C. Blowers, millinery; Mrs. Meehan, millinery; 221 4th Av.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss N. E. Cushing, millinery; Miss M. F. Supple, millinery; 220 5th Av.
TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; E. Bauer, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 West 32d; Latham.
TOPEKA—Mills Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. Gibbs, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way, (6th floor.)
TOPEKA—Crosby Bros. Co.; B. F. Younger, silks; Great Northern.
TROY—William H. Frear & Co.; J. K. Hoyt, carpets, rugs; Grand.
TROY, Ala.—H. Sacks, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Miss M. E. Boyle, cloaks, suits; Miss M. Cassidy, gloves, mackintoshes; 660 B'way.
WASHINGTON—M. Brooks & Co.; Mrs. M. Brooks, cloaks, suits; Miss M. E. Maher, ladies' wear; 39 W. 32d.
WHEELING—Geo. M. Snook Co.; Geo. Rentsch, books, laces, ribbons, toys; Grand.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; A. L. Cobb, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.
ZANESVILLE—H. Weber Sons Co.; B. F. Weber, millinery, notions, laces, waists; Miss M. Preiffer, ladies', infants' wear; 315 4th Av.

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Southern Salesman, with established department store, jobbing and drug trade, desires side line of leather goods, notions or fancy goods; commission basis. M 150 Times.

A special Amoskeag serge suit, 48 inches, basque effect, velvet collar and satin sash, $7. Jacobson & Glicman, 15 West 24th St.

COSSACK REDINGOTE SUITS, $8.75; choice materials; guaranteed lining. B. Lasker, 126 West 26th St.

—GET MORE BUSINESS—

A little money judiciously spent on a mail sales campaign has produced wonderful results for some of our clients.
We use brains, business intelligence, and the knowledge of how to plan unusual selling ideas to back up striking copy and illustrations. It gets results.
Let us show you some of our work for Joseph P. Day, R. H. Ingersoll & Bro., Y. M. C. A. Branches, and other successful houses like YOURS.
Write—or phone 6490 Bryant.

STERLING ADVERTISING SERVICE,
Aeolian Building, N. Y.

Girdles — Belts — Sashes
It will pay you to see our line.
Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y." 49-53 E. 21st St.

SKIRTS
MARGULIES & MAAS,
26 West 20th St.

SACHETS (Satin and Ribbon Novelties)
FOR ART and TOILET DEPTS. POT POURI SWEET GRASS
E. A. Guthman Co., 139 W. 19
Greenbaum & Ross, Agts., 134 Fifth Ave.

NEW ADDRESS HORWITZ & LEVY,
38-42 East 32d (Bet. Madison & Fourth Avs.)
WOMEN'S & MISSES' DRESSES
Shown for Immediate Delivery.

J. WILD-MAMMEN & CO.,
LACES,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.
Wish to announce that they have on hand large stocks of net top and venise laces for immediate delivery, and that PRICES WILL NOT BE ADVANCED.

SUPREME Mandel Laces in Fashion and Values
MAX MANDEL
39-47 West 19th Street

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

20,000 FEET TO SUBLET

Broadway Midtown Zone; Manufacturing permitted. Principals only. M 133 Times.

BUYERS SAY—It's the Greatest show in town

See
PHIL. S. GILL
and his all star cast of Dress Specials
Over 500 Members
Featuring Wonderful Numbers at
$7.50 $10.50 and $13.50
No Garment Buyer should leave town without seeing this dress show. Enlarged space insures you buying room
No speculator prices to pay
WHOLESALE ONLY
NOW PLAYING AT 39-41 WEST 32nd St
Phone 4133 Mad Sq

DRESS GOODS
Monday and Every Day This Week at the Receivers' Sale of
THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.
Special Values and Quick Deliveries
BROADCLOTHS, 50 and 54 inches
ROMAN STRIPES, 36-42 and 54 inches
PLAIDS, 36-42 and 54 inches
WAFFLE CHECKS, 36 inches

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Katzstein<Rosenthal. Rodgers<Mauderer. Welfe<Watts. Pierrepont < West'n Elec. Schoenberg & Co<Hall. Penny<Heide. Hill<Cooley. Beecher<Eggers. Posner<Bloom, (2 acts.) Finnegan<Wiesbecker, (2 acts.) Feeng<Hill. Moen<Moen. Class Journal<Rubay. In re CNY, (E 156 St.) Robinson<McKnight. Epstein<Smolensky. In re Milstein, (Clayton.) Hess<Cohn. Demack<Feinberg. Blum<Grumpelt. Graham<Wonderland, (2 acts.) Naughton<Cortwest Rlty Co. Farmer<Keller-Farmer. In re Gilbert. Thedford<Fletcher. Curtis<Cook. German Life<Mc Govern. Guarriello<Guariello. CNY<Fairchild. Hunt<Hunt. In re Col-Knick Trust. Shaws Jewelry< Herald. In re Block. Mackey<Stannard. 5 Av Shop<Fox-Stiefel. Mutual Life<Pinkus. Same<Klingenbeck. Man Sav<Hutkoff. Demuth<Kemp. Abrams<Abrams. Hull<Boltdamn. Scholin<Paterno. Land & Lien<Becker. Heinse<Alterman. Van Hise<Underhill. Kieswetter<Wood. Philipp Co<Deutscher K (2 acts.) Whiting<Whiting, (2 acts.) Nebelong<O'Rourke Eng. Met Life<Heinze. In re Brd St opn'gs. Weinreb<NY Rys, (2 acts.) Schmitt<Wolf Bread. Kaiser<Garmley. Dillow<Bidlow. Frutchy<Fretschy. Donaldson<Donaldson. Berns<Berns. Lefkowitz<Greenfield. NY Life<Robinson. Same<Fagan. Cohn<Morris. De Milte<De Milte. Jones<Bernheimer. Syndacker<Threshold Rty. Silberberg<Cregan. Kass<Goldberg. Wiegand<Wieser. In re Young. In re Kenealy. Hirshenhauser<Seldman. De Gregorio<Levi. Same<Mandelman. Same<Levi. In re King, (Godley< Crandall.) In re same. Klauber<U S Safe Dep Co. In re Leive. Demuth<N Y Life. Bronson<Am Chem. Regelman<Regelman. De Witt<Levy. Garibaldi<Maas. Petrasch<Petrasch. Sherman<Brodsky. Janover<Kaplan. Morelli<Morelli. Wolf<59 St, &c. Gusthal<Abrahams. Canno<I R T. Freedman<same. Est of J Faeth<same. Rosenwaike<same. McCarthy<same. Finkelstein<same. Muns<same. Neuschotz<Neuschotz. Trustees Dyckman Library<Hayes. Gerber<Schatz. McDermott<NY, NH & H RR. Stein<Stein. Doun<Doun. Pyne<Kronethal. Graf<Bonwit Rty Co. Tostman<Schneider. Armstrong<Armst'g. Betts<Betts. Col-Knick Tr<Cheney. Manhattan Ry<Winthrop. Shiebler<Shiebler. Eisenberg<Eisenberg. In re CNY, &c. In re Levinson & Glickman. Elliot<Elliot. Astlett<Sanches. Lowenberg<Strunsky. Proctor<Morse. Klein<Silberfeld. Fricke<Fricke.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: James Blythe, Bridget Reddington, John Herdtfelder, Michael F O'Rourke, Charles J Sweeney, Cora V R Catlin, Caroline W Mitchell, George A Blessing, M Clara Smith, Sophie Clarys, David Williams.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Boxer<Browning, (2 acts.) Viscuse<French Line. Mainster<Klug. Wilson<Michael. Bergman<same. Carbin<Fox. Philbrick & Bro<Fox. Burdon<Devaney. Lehman<Baker. Neal & Brinker< Whale C'k Iron. Williams & Morford< Dannenbaum. No Am Store, &c< U S F & S. Alberta Plumbing< Williams. Howell<Johnson. US Rubber<Burtiss. Goldberg<Goldner, (2 acts.) Menke<Morgentheim. Schulman<Schwartz. Greenwich B'k<Klenk. Baer<Hoffman. Smith<Condict. Senko<Phila, &c, Co. Fucci<Mandelman. Grossner<Vitrels. Vitale<Nappi. Anderson<Moore.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Hupfel< Wesley Const Co—Winter Russell.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Louis Jacobs< Michaeles Siedemann, (2 cases)—Louis Jacobs.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. Ex parte. Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 18.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. Trials. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Southard, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Southard, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Southard, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Anna Geisler <James Cunningham—Leo F McDermott.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Adjourned.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Sheehan<Sheehan. Hartig<Sikone R'lty. Altibelli<Abruzzio, &c. Watson & Pettinger< Acme Homes Co et al. Schmuck<F Rockaway Est. Roan Ox Point R'lty Co<same. Althauser<same, (3 acts.) Rubino<Cooper. Ingraham<Charlick. Tweedale<Delatour. In re Hull Av. Dean<Dean. Pitcher<Schreyer et al. Pendleton<Bennett et al. Freitag<Hecla Iron W. Tax Lein<Haughworth. Same<Hoye. Same<Agnes R'lty Co. Jacobson<Associated Operating. Smith<B Un Pub. Akerblom<Kent. Griffiths<Smith. Lewis<Baer Bros. McMahon<McMahon. Pflug<Hilliker et al. Same<same. Same<same. Stemm<Stemm. Connell<N Y & L B. Collins<Collins. In re Schoonmaker. Racarza<Adams. Bach<Steilen. Hagarty<Danne. Billingham<Billingh'm. Ransen<Wilson. Sexton<Sexton. Catanzara<Rothman. Mullins<Frans. Rudolph Wallace Co< Seitz et al. Haddenhorst et al< Nuzzio. Nuzzio<Nuzzio. Williams, &c<Ranck et al. In re Municipal Ry et al. Blumberg<Winslow et al, (2 acts.) Jex<Jex. Cicoono et al<Napolitano et al. Grant<Woodruff. Sullivan<Spring. Ahrens<Schmidt Bldg et al. Ward<Hogans Sons. Parascandola<Parascandola. In re Ella Gordon & an. In re Citizens' Trust. Burrows Brosters Co< Kavanagh. Ryan et al<Stonberg. Tax Lien<Kockerols. Real Est Co of Brooklyn<Friedman et al. Cowan<Pettberg et al. Nicholson<Braender & an. Hubert<Morgan et al. Bowles<Gobel. Batterman<Batterman et al. Herman<Jaffe & an. Kalb<Mayer. Kloer<Kloer. Interborough Brew, I< Black et al. Fischer<Lieberman et al. Frost<Slivt. College Pt S B< O'Donnell et al. Tweedale<Delatoure. Gerken et al<Bernike. Gladden<Archbold and an. Fitzpatrick<F'pat'k. Kalitsky<Kalitsky. In re Rosenberg. In re Municipal Ry & an. Catanzara<Rothman & an. Herrlich<Herrlich. In re Louis Schapiro. Feinstein<Tauney et al.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until October.

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All stitches on OUR APRONS are locked, but OUR DOORS are not.
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10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

Buyers are always welcome to see our fabrics. Bring your principals! SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO., 395 Fourth Avenue.

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Big job of perfect goods in Poplin, Double-Texture and Balmacaan. B. Boonins, 265 Greene, near 8th.

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Today, Monday, Aug. 17, 10:30 A.M.,
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.
Extensive and Seasonable Offering of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Wearing Apparel
Consisting of CLOAKS, SUITS, DRESSES, PETTICOATS, Shirt Waists, Muslin Underwear, SWEATERS, KIMONOS,
Fancy Furs & Fur Sets.
Also, for account of whom it may concern,
1,000 Ladies' Moire Dresses,
in Black and Colors.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE

Wednesday, Aug. 19th, 1914

At 10:30 A. M., at our Salesroom, 46-50 Wooster Street, N. Y. City. We Will Sell at Public Auction, For Account of Whom It May Concern, Salvage Stocks of SPECIALTY MUSLIN UNDERWEAR CO. LAUREL MUSLIN UNDERWEAR CO. New York City, Manufacturers of Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Consisting of About 1,500 Dozen

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

Also a large quantity of Original Pieces LACES, EMBROIDERIES & MEDALLIONS Also 7500 YDS. CREPE, MUSLIN & NAINSOOK Cut Underwear

A Deposit of 25% required from all Buyers. Terms of Sale: CASH. Stock arranged for sale and sold by LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY. Tel. Spring 18.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND DESK SUPPLIES.—Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, Aug. 15, 1914.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 P. M., Eastern time, Sept. 14, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering articles of stationery and desk supplies listed in Schedule No. 1, at the places named in said schedule. Information and schedules furnished on application to Depot Q. M., New York City, or to the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery and Desk Supplies," and addressed to The Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., August 25, 1914, and then opened, for inclosing corridor to Isolation Wards and Staff House, C. D. H., No. 3 Island. For specification apply to Byron H. Uhl, Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNDER THE RULES OF THE UNITED States District Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—To cover costs of storage, Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Monday, August 17th, 1914, at 589 Broadway, New York City, various merchandise, furniture and fixtures, being the property of the following estates:

W. C. & H. M. Allen, Altschuler, Auto Foto Co., Lewis Barber, Sarah H. Benigsohn, Berkner & Jacobs, Block Brothers, Bon Ton Skirt Co., Brenner Bros., Brilliant Shirt Waist Co., Marcus Buller, Cantwell Davis, I. Caplan, A. Cohen, D. Cohen, David Cohen, College Clothes Shop, Sam Berkowitz, Conheim & Co., Crest Mfg. Co., Dainty Neckwear Co., Dorian Remountable Rim Co., Eastern Leather Goods Co., Ellison Construction Co., Empire Hat Works, Epstein, Goodman & Breger, Frankl & Steinhacker, Friend Bros., Hyman Gerringer, S. Ginsberg, B. Glemba, Henry Harris, Hastings & Miller, Samuel Havorach, J. M. Hecht, G. M. Hoffman, Hope Mfg. Co., J. M. Costume Co., Edward U. Kahn, H. Katz & Co., Joseph Krupp, Kurtz & Wechsler, Latz Bros., M. Lehman, A. Lenowitz, Lenox Silk Works, Sam Levins, M. J. Levinson, Linderman, Gross & Hinder, Low Electrical Co., Manufacturers' Sewing Machine Co., Hotel Metropole, Moranz, Slanger & Slanger, S. Oberstein, Perfect Model Cloak & Suit Co., Rabinowitz & Koen, Renard Co., B. Rinds, David Roman, S. & W. Rosenthal, Royal Cap Works, Royal Knitting Works, F. Rubano & Son, S. Sagarin, Edward S. Schack, M. Schack & Sons, Schaeffer Embroidery Co., Sherwood's Inc., J. H. Simmonds Publishing Co., J. & A. Slotopolsky, M. B. Smith, A. Solomon & Bro., L. Steiner & Co., Straus & Bromberg, United Film Co., Victor Auto Supply Co., Max Wapnick, A. M. Weber-Uhlig Co., C. Wechsler, L. Weinstein.

The property consists in part of hosiery, neckwear, books, clocks, auto parts, hair goods, leather goods, hats, waists, cloaks and suits, piece goods, silks, satins, embroideries, cameras, machine-heads, platform scales, safes, desks, chairs, typewriters, etc., etc.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES KRUMWIEDE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 17th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 501 Columbus Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned and bottled goods, coffee, preserves, ice boxes, cash register, electric coffee machine, counters, fixtures; also horse and wagon. MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Receiver, 64 William St., New York. WILLIAM P. KREYKESBOHN, Attorney for Receiver.

UNDER RULE XXXVII. OF THE UNITED States District Court, Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell on Monday, August 17th, at 10:30 A. M., at his salesroom, 589 Broadway, New York City, a large quantity of books and papers of account, being the property of various bankrupt estates.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALFRED E. BADT and CHARLES S. JACOBS, individually and doing business under the firm name and style of ALFRED E. BADT & CO., and the firm of ALFRED E. BADT & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 20,059.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred E. Badt and Charles S. Jacobs, individually and doing business under the firm name and style of Alfred E. Badt & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 31st, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, September 21st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 15th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,200.—In Bankruptcy. JOSEPH SIRAGUSA, Bankrupt.

Joseph Siragusa was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 13th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on September 4th, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated August 14th, 1914.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SHAPIRO, ROTMAN & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, August 17th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 32 West 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' silk waists, petticoats, men's shirts, sewing machines, fixtures, &c.
BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver, 1 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—MARY E. L. JOLINE and ALBERT STICKNEY, as executors of the last will and testament of ADRIAN H. JOLINE, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELLA H. SANDFORD, Olga Sandford Ormsby, Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby, Alice Ives Reid, Cora Marsh, and United States Trust Company of New York, as co-trustee with Adrian H. Joline deceased, of the estate of Ella S. Hoffman, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, May 5th, 1914.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Ella H. Sandford, Olga Sandford Ormsby, Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby and Olga Sandford Ormsby, the mother of and person with whom Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby, an infant under the age of fourteen years, resides:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the County of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1914, and filed on the 16th day of June, 1914, with the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which said summons and complaint were also filed in said office on the 16th day of June, 1914.
Dated July 16, 1914.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Step by step we are making our way toward a resumption of the movement of trade between this country and Europe, which will go far toward settling what has been the chief problem in the financial situation since measures were so promptly taken two weeks ago to deal with the more immediate phases of the situation created by the war in Europe, namely our indebtedness abroad. Last week's discussion of the subject made it plain that no haste need be shown in dealing with the great bulk of this indebtedness, for there is every reason to expect that before most of it comes due merchandise will have moved from this side to Europe in sufficient volume to cover a very large part of what we owe abroad, apart from Europe's holdings of American securities. There are some amounts which are almost immediately payable, but these are but a small part of the total of $200,000,000 or $250,000,000, the estimated total for which we will be accountable to Europe between now and the end of the year. There is every reason to expect that Europe will be very glad indeed to take payment in foodstuffs and other commodities, and except for the gold which may be sent in the near future to cover early maturing debts which cannot be provided for through shipments of merchandise, it is likely that we shall make payment in grain or other commodities and not in gold.

The question of providing shipping facilities and the collateral questions of insurance and exchange arrangements are being pursued with vigor, and full co-operation appears to exist between the business community and the Government in working out the measures which the situation calls for. As the seas become safer for merchantmen and as the tonnage of vessels under our flag is increased, the difficulties now standing in the way of a free export movement will be greatly lessened and gradually exchange will turn in our favor. Just now much is being said of the need of gold with which to settle our debts to Europe, but before long the problem may have reversed itself and we may be making loans to European importers or may be receiving back a large part of the gold which we have already sent out. The reason the problem of settling our debts abroad appeared so urgent a one was that American bankers and others with indebtedness to meet on the other side were keenly alive to their obligations and were urging, even more than their creditors were urging it, that gold be placed at their disposal with which to settle their debts.

It is hardly conceivable that trade across the Atlantic will be stopped entirely, and it is not even likely that it will from this time on be seriously interfered with if progress toward the reopening of trade during the next few weeks proves as rapid as the progress of the last week. Moving with a fair degree of freedom, our export trade to Europe will undoubtedly be large enough at the worst to cover nearly all of our obligations to Europe. Hence what we have to consider is not the gross amount of this indebtedness, but the balance which may be left from month to month after crediting against what we owe abroad the amount which Europe will pay us for the foodstuffs and other commodities which it will buy from this side. Viewed in this light the problem of our international indebtedness assumes much smaller proportions and becomes very much less urgent, save for a relatively small sum now or soon to become payable, than it seemed at the beginning of last week. The arrangement made by the Bank of England for the depositing of gold for its account in Canada and the shipment thither of a large part of the gold which was brought back to this market by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, supplemented by some further shipments made by New York banking institutions, helped very materially to ease the exchange situation between here and London. Similarly good effect was exerted by the exchange of credits between New York and Paris, and at the close of the week negotiations were on with several other countries of Europe looking to the establishment of credits for the facilitation of international trade. The rate of exchange reflected in practical fashion the great betterment which came about during the week. Sterling cables which had sold as high as $7.05 were obtainable on Friday and Saturday as low as $4.98, and Paris cables, which two weeks ago soared to 3.20 were offered in large amounts last week as low as 5.10. Prevailing rates, therefore, though still abnormally high, show decided improvement in the international money situation.

Locally the financial situation cleared considerably during the week. There was a better market for commercial paper, which greatly facilitated necessary renewals; call loans, which in some instances had been marked up the previous week to 8 per cent., were marked down in some cases last week to 6 per cent., and some business was being done in time money as well. The use of additional national bank currency taken out under the modified terms of the Aldrich-Vreeland law proved so efficient, not only in supplying the interior demand for currency, but in supplying the needs of exchanges between the banks, that some institutions in the Clearing House did not find it necessary to use Clearing House certificates, the issue of which was authorized by the Clearing House two weeks ago. Had the machinery of the Aldrich-Vreeland law been set in motion forty-eight hours earlier there probably would have been no need at all to make use of Clearing House certificates.

It was proposed last week by some bankers that the law should be modified to permit the use of national bank notes as part of the reserve which national banks are required to hold against their deposits. This thought was put forth in connection with efforts made to provide gold for shipment abroad in settlement of our debts to Europe. Fortunately the suggestion made very little headway and was soon discarded. We have, of course, to meet our obligations, and fortunately we will be fully able to do so without resort to any such unsound proposal. Better would it be to use our reserves to whatever extent might be necessary to maintain our credit than to enact a law which would sanction the use of national bank notes, an obligation of the banks, as a reserve against deposits, another form of bank obligation. Arguing against the plan proved unnecessary for the reason that it was abandoned almost as quickly as it was proposed.

The Government and the business and banking community are co-operating in the work of solving the varied problem with which the country is confronted as a result of this sad war, and are calmly going about the task which the need of the whole calls for. It has come to be better recognized than it was at the outset that this war in Europe imposes present hardship upon the whole world, whatever may be its ultimate effect on our own position. Even under the extraordinary conditions which exist in the financial and business world it is important that such steps as are taken should follow sound lines, and that they should be done deliberately enough to avoid such mistakes as would grow out of too much haste. The rejection of the plan for the use of bank notes as reserve seems to indicate that conservatism will prevail, as it should, even under the stress of war-made problems.

ENGLAND IS CONFIDENT.

Gold Supply Is Rapidly Increasing and Funds Are Abundant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The whole country as well as the business community is quietly confident. This attitude is largely due to the maintenance of the ocean trade routes. Food prices have not been raised. The Bank of England's gold supply is rapidly increasing, considerable additions being made to it through the deposit of gold at Ottawa for the Bank's account. Then shilling notes were put out today. The new paper currency is being accepted without hesitation.

The Government's guarantee has caused the discounting at the Bank of England in enormous amount of bills accepted prior to Aug. 4. This has led to a great abundance of funds. The Government is taking advantage of this to put out $75,000,000 of Treasury bills in anticipation of the war loan. The banks are showing great timidity in re-employing liquid funds, but some fresh business is being transacted. The discount rate is 5¼ per cent., and the rate for loans 4 per cent.

The reopening of the Stock Exchange for general business is not yet being discussed, but public opinion begins to favor a limited reopening of the Exchange for cash transactions. Profiting by the opportunity which the moratorium affords, operators in the silver market have raised the price against the Government to 27d.

PARIS PRICES IMPROVE.

But There Is Little Dealing in Securities on the Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—There is a fair attendance on the Bourse, but the members are doing little else than discuss the war news. Quoted prices are slightly better. Those listed cover ten securities for the account and eighty-two for cash. Rentes now stand at 75¼, and the new 3½s at 82.

The State Council, upon the Government's authority, opened credits of 2,700,000,000 francs for war purposes. In order not to overburden the Bank of France the Government may issue 1,500,000,000 francs of treasury notes. Some Paris bankers having deposits in Berlin were asked by their correspondents there where the French bankers desired to have reimbursement made in gold, and chose New York. Moreover, French institutions turned over to the French Treasury all their New York credits, thus facilitating payment for the wheat which will be imported by France from the United States.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Aug. 10	$1.03	$1.01½
Aug. 13	98¾	97
Week's range	1.03	97

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 10	1.11¼	1.07½	98¼	94	1.03⅞	99
Aug. 11	1.09	1.06⅞	96	93¾	1.01⅞	99¾
Aug. 12	1.07⅝	1.05½	93	92	1.00¼	98¼
Aug. 13	1.07¾	1.05⅛	93⅞	92	99¾	97⅞
Aug. 14	1.05	1.03⅞	92¼	90¾	98	96⅝
Aug. 15	1.03¼	1.00⅝	89⅝	88	95½	93⅜
W'ks r'ge	1.11¼	1.00⅝	98¼	88	1.03⅞	93⅝

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 10	74½	71⅝	79½	75¼	71⅞	69¼
Aug. 11	71	70⅛	78½	76½	69⅝	68¼
Aug. 12	72¾	70¾	80¼	78⅝	70¾	69½
Aug. 13	72⅛	70½	80	78¾	70¾	68⅝
Aug. 14	70¾	69¼	79¼	77⅝	69¼	68
Aug. 15	69¾	68⅛	77¾	75⅝	67⅞	66⅝
Week's range	74½	68⅛	79½	75¼	71⅞	66⅝

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 10	48¾	47	42¾	40⅞	43⅞	43⅝
Aug. 11	48	46⅞	41¾	40¼	45	43⅞
Aug. 12	48¾	47½	42¼	41	45⅝	44¼
Aug. 13	48⅝	47⅞	42¼	41½	45½	44¾
Aug. 14	48¼	47¾	42	41½	45¼	44⅝
Aug. 15	47⅞	46⅝	41¼	40½	44¾	43⅝
Week's range	48¾	46⅝	42¾	40¼	45⅝	43⅝

Provisions.

LARD.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 10	10.27	10.10	10.45	10.25
Aug. 11	9.92	9.15	10.07	9.30
Aug. 12	9.60	9.32	9.80	9.50
Aug. 13	9.62	9.50	9.82	9.70
Aug. 14	9.55	9.42	9.75	9.60
Aug. 15	9.52	9.40	9.67	9.52
Week's range	10.27	9.15	10.45	9.30

RIBS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 10	12.87	12.62	12.77	12.45
Aug. 11	12.52	12.40	12.30	12.02
Aug. 12	12.75	12.72	12.45	12.32
Aug. 13	12.72	12.62	12.50	12.37
Aug. 14	12.75	12.60	12.80	12.25
Aug. 15	12.65	12.57	12.30	12.17
Week's range	12.87	12.40	12.77	12.02

PORK.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Aug. 10	23.55	21.90
Aug. 11	22.25	21.90
Aug. 12	22.25	21.50
Aug. 13	22.25	22.20
Aug. 14	22.25	22.15
Aug. 15	22.00	21.70
Week's range	23.55	21.50

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Chicago and Indiana Coal Railway Company
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1936.

A form of bondholders' protective agreement, dated July 20th, 1914, has been duly adopted. Copies thereof may be secured in limited numbers from the depositary. Inasmuch as the holders of other defaulted obligations involved in the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company receivership have organized and are active in the protection of their respective interests, this Committee urges upon the holders of the Chicago and Indiana Coal Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds the importance OF MAKING IMMEDIATE DEPOSIT OF THEIR BONDS. The Committee has thought it necessary to limit the time for the deposit of bonds to SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1914, beyond which date the deposit of bonds will not be accepted by the depositary without further action by the Committee.

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The Portsmouth Street Railroad & Light Company First Mortgage 10-Year 5% Gold Sinking Fund Bonds.

As provided by the mortgage dated July 1st, 1906, executed by The Portsmouth Street Railroad & Light Company of Portsmouth, Ohio, to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, the undersigned, as such Trustee, hereby gives notice of its intention to purchase, at its office in the City of New York, on October 1st, 1914, at par and accrued interest, the following bonds of the above issue drawn by lot, viz.: 3, 4, 5, 17, 20, 32, 34, 37, 51, 52, 78, 79, 162, 167, 169, 179, 192, 196, 200, 202, 229, 231, 238, 238, 240.

Payment for bonds bearing the above numbers will be made out of the Sinking Fund or Reserve Fund provided in said mortgage, and the interest on such numbered bonds will cease October 1st, 1914, pursuant to said mortgage.

Federal Income Tax certificates covering accrued interest to October 1st, 1914, should accompany all bonds drawn for redemption.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated at New York, August 10, 1914.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York City, Aug. 15, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the ESTATES MORTGAGE SECURITIES COMPANY will be held at the offices of said company in Suites 622-623, at 115 Broadway, New York City, on September 1st, A. D. 1914, at 9 o'clock A. M., to consider the proposition of selling the entire assets, business and good will of the **Estates Mortgage Securities Company** to a corporation about to be formed with a capital of $1,000,000.00, such new corporation to be called **Estates Mortgage Corporation**, or such other name as the incorporators of the new company may decide upon; the payment for said assets, business and good will of the **Estates Mortgage Securities Company** to be made in shares of stock of the proposed new corporation, such shares to be distributed on such basis as may be determined at the said special meeting.

W. J. LOWRIE, President.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York, July 31, 1914.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid September 1, 1914, to common stockholders of record at 3 P. M. August 20, 1914.
LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.
New York, August 14, 1914.
The Board of Directors has declared an extra dividend of Ten Per Cent. (10%) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable August 25th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 15th, 1914. Stock transfer books close at twelve o'clock noon August 15th, 1914, and reopen at ten A. M. August 31st, 1914.
JNO. L. WILLIAMS, Asst. Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
66th PREFERRED DIVIDEND
THE Board of Directors have declared the sixty-sixth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable August 31st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, August 17th, 1914. Transfer books will not be closed.
F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society
Founded 1888. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before August 31st will earn from September 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A, 38 Park Row, New York City.
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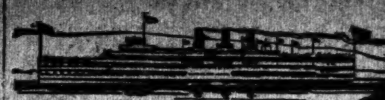

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Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.
Steamer "Albany"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.
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LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER,
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND,
10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:20, 10:40 P. M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets {From 129th St., 50 Cents; From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cts.
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Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays & Holidays, $1.00.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A.M.; W. 129th St. 9:40 A.M., *1:15 P.M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway, 12:30, 5:30 P.M.
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Steamer "Albany"
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. 100 miles of marvelous scenery, with time to drive around the Post.
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.
Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.
The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

EDWARD EARL, President.
Dated June 24th 1914.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1914.
The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on September 10, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 25, 1914. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.
JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

To Boston
And New England Points

Fall River Line
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

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Daily except Sunday. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.

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NEW BEDFORD LINE
Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave foot East 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

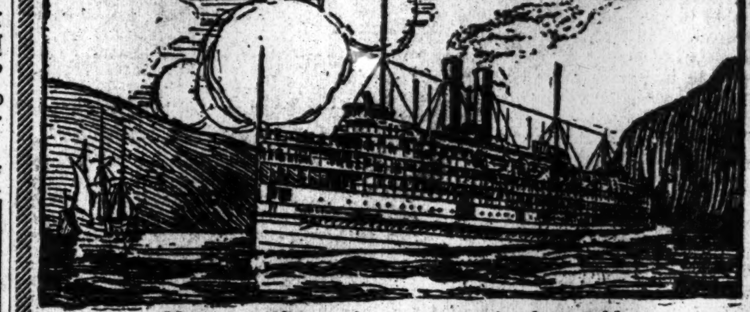
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE
Direct route to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Also Mondays, 10:00 and 10:30 A. M., respectively. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.

The New England Steamship Co.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Regular Service between New York, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.



Most magnificent river steamers in the world.
"Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan," and "Rensselaer."
Leave Pier 32, N. R., daily at 6:00 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer Trojan leaves New York Sunday nights, 10:00 P. M. Orchestra, Dinner Dances, Dining Service a la Carte.
DAYLIGHT SERVICE SUNDAYS
Yonkers, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany and Troy.
"RENSSELAER," Pier 32, N. R., 8:45 A. M.; W. 132d St., 9:30 A. M. "Adirondack," Poughkeepsie and return $1.00. Pier 32, N. R., 10 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10:45 A. M.
Phone, 9400 Spring—Day or Night.
THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER
Direct Between NEW YORK and BOSTON
The Summertime Route
The Best Dining Service obtainable by the Travelling Public. Superb Ships. Comfortable Rooms.
Fast Twin-screw Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5 P. M., due Boston 8 A. M., same service returning.
Tickets and all information at the Pier, also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and at City Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.
Through tickets to all points beyond Boston, including Maine and the Provinces. Baggage checked through.
Eastern Steamship Corporation

MANDALAY
NEW STEEL STEAMER
MAGNIFICENT BALLROOM
DANCING FREE. Silver Cup Dancing Contests Monday, Wednesday & Friday Evenings.
UP THE HUDSON—DAILY AND SUNDAY.
DAY TRIP*—NEWBURGH AND RETURN
*Day trip omitted Monday.
Regular Stops at West Point daily, except Sunday and Monday.
NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON.
Night trip ends at 181st Street.
$1.00 Each Round Trip.
MORNING. Leave Battery, 9 A. M. W. 181st St., 10 A. M. Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
EVENING. Lv. Battery, 7:30 P.M. W. 181st St., 8:30 P.M.
Tel. 179 and 3263 Broad and 3884 Morningside

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R. 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
INCLUDING WEST 23D ST.
Steamers Rosedale & Silvester leave
WEST 129TH ST.—9:30, 10:30 and 1 P. M.
23D ST.—10:00, 11:00, 1:30, 2:45.
BATTERY—10:30, 11:30, 2 and 3:00.
CONEY ISLAND—1:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 10.
ROCKAWAY—12:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30.
EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
20-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Lvs. Battery Daily 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; E. 24th St., ½ hour later; E. 136th St., 1 hour later than Battery. Sunday boats at frequent intervals. Free Dancing.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION & TOURIST Around New York Daily. Lvs. Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30. Lecturer. "HALCYON" to the Ocean, Sandy Hook & Scotland Lightship, 1:30; ret. 5:30. Tel. Broad 3373.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM.
VIA PLYMOUTH AND BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
Twin Screw Sigs. Carry U. S. Mail to Europe.
New Amsterdam, Aug. 25, 1 AM | Ryndam.....Sept. 8
Noordam.....Sept. 1, 10 AM | Rotterdam.....Sept. 15

PANAMA and West Indies Cruises. Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays. Send for booklets. United Fruit Company, 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE For All Points SOUTH.
New York Office, 501 Fifth Avenue.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS to any port. Official Agent all Lines.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N. Y.

CUNARD
Established 1840
Fastest Steamers in the World.
Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania
Sailings for Liverpool
(Subject to Change)
LACONIA . . . . . Wed., Aug. 19, 3 P.M.
CAMPANIA . . . . Wed., Aug. 26, 10 A.M.
MAUR'TA'A . . Wed., Sept. 9, 10 A.M.
SAXONIA . . . . . Sat., Sept. 12, 10 A.M.
CAMPANIA . . . . Wed., Sept. 16, 10 A.M.
LUSITANIA . Wed., Sept. 23, 10 A.M.
MAUR'TA'A . . Wed., Sept. 30, 10 A.M.
CAMPANIA . . . . Wed., Oct. 7, 10 A.M.
LUSITANIA . . Wed., Oct. 14, 10 A.M.
For information apply
Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd.,
21-24 State Street, New York.

FRENCH LINE
Sailings for HAVRE
FRANCE, ... August 26
CHICAGO, . . . August 29
ESPAGNE, . . September 5
ROCHAMBEAU, September 12
FRANCE, . . . September 16
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
CAMERONIA, Aug. 29, Noon.
Columbia...Sept. 5, noon | *Ausonia...Sept. 12, noon
*One Class Cabin (2nd) and 3rd Class.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

American and Red Star Lines
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool
Philadelphia, Aug. 19, noon | Finland, Aug. 22, 10 AM
Atlantic Transport Line
Min'w'ska, Aug. 29, 11:30AM | Min'haha, Sep. 5, 10:30AM
White Star Line
Celtic.......Aug. 29, noon | Baltic.....Aug. 27, noon
COMPANY'S OFFICE
9 Broadway, N. Y., or Agents everywhere

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS BY THE
Fast Twin Screw S. S. Taormina, Aug. 29.
First cabin, $90; second cabin, $75.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:11|Sun sets..6:57|Moon rises..1:38

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:56	4:20	9:54	10:30
Governors Island	3:51	4:34	10:29	11:35
Hell Gate	5:41	6:24	12:09	1:15

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 16.

SS Germania, Marseilles, July 28.
SS Pascal, Victoria, July 29.
SS Luciline, Rouen, Aug. 2.
SS Mundale, Matanzas, Aug. 2.
SS Condor, Valparaiso, Aug. 2.
SS Persiana, Huelva, July 29.
SS Hugin, Belize, July 25.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 13.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Aug. 13.
SS Tugela, Santa Fe, July 12.
SS Trafalgar, Sagua, Aug. 3.
SS Byron, Barbados, Aug. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

L. Van Nassau	Haiti	Aug. 10
Suriname	P'rto Barrios	Aug. 10
Laconia	Liverpool	Aug. 8
Ivernia	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Finland	Antwerp	Aug. 9
Grayson	San Juan	Aug. 12
Advance	Colon	Aug. 10
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 12
El Valle	Gibraltar	Aug. 11
Seminole	Puerto Plata	Aug. 12
San Jacinto	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 7
United States	Christians'nd	Aug. 8
Pastores	Port Limon	Aug. 11
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 15
El Dia	New Orleans	Aug. 13
San Jacinto	Galveston	Aug. 12
City of Savannah	Savannah	Aug. 15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Eastern Prince	Bahia	Aug. 2
Beacon Light	Stormway	Aug. 8
Lumen	Shields	Aug. 3
Olinda	Nipe	Aug. 14
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 13

DUE THURSDAY.

Stampalia	Palermo	Aug. 7
Almirante	Kingston	Aug. 15
Philadelphia	San Juan	Aug. 15
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 15
Florizel	Halifax	Aug. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

France	Havre	Aug. 15
Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 18
El Sud	Galveston	Aug. 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Campania	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Chicago	Havre	Aug. 14
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Aug. 11
Salonica	Shields	Aug. 7
Van Hogendorf	Rotterdam	Aug. 7
St. Louis	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Pena Rubia	Cardiff	Aug. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Siglo, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

U. S. S. Celtic, Vera Cruz	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Laconia, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Celtic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Suriname, Belize	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Banan, Port Antonio		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guantanamo, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
L. Van Nassau, Trinidad	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Finland, Antwerp	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Highland Harris, Rio Janeiro	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Dia, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 16.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 340 miles E. at 10 P. M.; due 18th, forenoon. Holland America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 198 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon.
SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, crossed Sabine Bar at 11 A. M.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 26 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Louisiana, Port Arthur to New York, was 375 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 272 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 8 A. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 73 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Olinda, Antilla to New York, was 67 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Sabine, Brunswick to New York, was 354 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 75 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,291 miles S. at noon 12th.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 92 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 408 miles S. at noon.
SS Lampasas, Galveston to New York, was 224 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 18, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—Close at 1 P. M. Aug. 27, SS Themistocles.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 1 P. M. Aug. 27, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Salaga.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 25, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 27, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 27, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 25, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia ....Aug. 17
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru ....Aug. 20
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ....Aug. 27
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama ....Aug. 28
Hawaii and Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ....Aug. 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Osaka, July 28, and Yokohama, July 29, which arrived per steamer Shidzuoka, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 12, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Aug. 17.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK offers at private sale modern houses, bungalows and building lots at SENSATIONAL BARGAIN PRICES. The properties are at Grantwood, Hudson Heights, Morsemere and Leonia, N. J., about opposite Grant's Tomb. The Supreme Court has authorized the sale, and quick results are necessary in order to close the business of the Industrial Savings & Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company. This means that prices are low enough to attract homeseekers, builders and investors.
Find out about this unusual opportunity at once while the range of choice is greatest by addressing
BENJ. D. HAIGHT,
Special Deputy Supt. of Banks,
501 Times Building, New York City.

BARGAIN.—$6,000, very easy terms. Hill Top Dwelling, near exp. station, lake; grounds 100x170 ft., high in hills; superb views. Very large living room with open fireplace; music room, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, six large bedrooms, two baths, storage room. Parquet floors, beamed ceilings; wainscoted in hardwood. Steam heat, electric light, all modern conveniences. On D., L. & W. R. R., within hour of Broadway, N. Y. C.; schools, churches, country club. Address Owner, Post Office Box 702, New York City.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

MONEY TIGHT

Will dispose of part of an estate; large plot of good garden soil; oak and hickory grove; high elevation, overlooking harbor; good location for a poultry plant; near big markets; one hour from the city; full price $400; terms, $20 down, balance $4 per month. Burgess, Box 159 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS
The Lightest
STORE
Above Forty-second Street.
Nos. 126-132 West 46th Street
LEAVITT BUILDING

Store has 5,500 Sq. Ft.
Mezzanine has 2,000 "
Basement has 5,500 "
Total Area 13,000 "

Ceilings are 18 ft. 8 in.
Frontage is 52 ft. 0 in.
Tenant has use of Freight Elevator and Sidewalk Lift.
100% Sprinklers.
Apply
YOUR OWN BROKER
LEAVITT REALTY CO., Owners

LARGE LIGHT STORE
31 West 58th St.
In New Building, just finished, near PLAZA HOTEL.
Most desirable for fashionable Hairdresser, Milliner, Tailor, etc.
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, Sole Agent, 2 East 58 St., N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick-and-stone, 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OLD FARM HOUSE
And outbuildings, needs small repairs; good soil for vegetables, fruit, berries, and large poultry plant; all fenced in; 1 hour from city, 10 minutes from station and trolley to beautiful harbor; I leave for the West in ten days; will sell to quick, responsible buyer on terms as low as $200 cash, balance $16 a month; tickets free to investigate. West, Box 175 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

MANHATTAN—West Side.

7 ROOMS & BATH, $1200-$1800
On a Central Park block. In a fireproof building having standard service and all-night elevators. Rooms are of large size and light. All apartments face the south. Unusual transportation facilities, 6th Av. Elevated and Broadway and 7th Avenue line terminals on the block. Most desirable quiet and accessible location in the city.
127 WEST 58TH ST.
Apply on premises, or Phone 1300 Riverside.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 8 ROOMS AND BATH. MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

On account of general conditions
HAVE REDUCED RENTS FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS,
NEW, DUPLEX.
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths.
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 E. 58 St.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
48, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th. 7 and 8 rooms and two baths, $1,200-$1,500; standard service; all night elevators.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
or superintendent, on premises.

784 PARK AVE.,
S. W. Cor. of 74th St.
First class modern fireproof apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2 baths; rents $1,400-$1,800. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises, or owners, BUEK CONSTRUCTION CO., 7 East 42d St.

OUR Merchant MARINE

An article in THE ANNALIST, out today, shows the extent of our present American owned ocean ships, and the probability of a real American Merchant Marine being established to take advantage of the great commercial possibilities afforded by the European conflict.

There is also an article showing what could be done by the United States if all our gold from every source could be concentrated into one huge fund.

On news stands: 10c. copy. Annual subscription $4.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

"I find The New York Times Index extremely valuable."—A. Maurice Low, London Morning Post, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.—(Published quarterly; $2 a volume, $8 a year.)—Advt.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 635 Flatbush Av.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS. 15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

AT NEW ELEVATED STATION. New Utrecht Av. elevated; three three-story, store and double flats, 14th Av. and 61st St., Brooklyn, for sale; fine store property when elevated now in course of construction is completed. H. H. Pettit, 78 Schenck Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New Rochelle.

For sale or rent, 20-room beautiful residence; 4 baths. C. B. Allen, 232 Huguenot St. Tel. 746 New Rochelle, N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

952 East 156th St., Prospect Av. station.—Twelve-room brick house, two baths; steam plant. Inquire Mrs. Neach, 797 East 156th St. Telephone 5318 Orchard.

58th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St. 4-story building.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW BUILDING
135 West 79th Street
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Subway Station at Broadway.
Now Open for Inspection
New Idea Small Apartments
EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
Other Special Features
3 & 4 ROOMS
Completely Equipped Kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rental $900 to $1,300
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

Bachelor Apartments
A Gentleman's Building
Just off Fifth Avenue —near the University and other Clubs—at
19 West 54th Street
or
16 West 54th Street
2 Rooms, Foyer and Bath.
Exceptional service. Resident valet. Meals served in rooms when desired.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"The Imperator has just been completed, and I wish to assure the public that no expense has been spared to make it perfect and modern in every detail." ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner.

The IMPERATOR
725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Southerly cor. 150th St.
NEW—11 STORIES.
Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.
Every Room an Outside Room.

5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms
$900, $1,000	$1,000, $1,100	$1,400, $1,700

2 AND 3 BATHS,
Spacious foyer, abundance of closet room.
Many New Features
Rental Representative on premises daily.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
Broadway & 156th St.
PHONE AUDUBON 870.

9 WEST STANTON 91ST ST.
Eight rooms and bath, $900.
All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

422 WEST END AV. (80TH ST.)
Seven rooms and bath, $1,300-$1,700.
All-night elevator; electric light free.

IRVINGTON
407 Central Park West (100th St.)
Eight rooms and bath, $960.
All-night elevator service.

MARION
2,612 Broadway (98th St.)
Six rooms and bath, $810 to $900.
All-night elevator; express Subway station 96th.

CARROLLTON
601 West 168th St., (opposite Subway station). Five, six and seven rooms, one and two baths, $510-$1,020.
All-night elevator service.

BROADWAY. REMCO 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

BANCROFT APARTMENTS
509 West 121st St.
To lease from Sept. 1st,
2 and 3 Rooms, KITCHENETTE AND BATH
Rentals $35 to $62.50
Maid Service if desired. Restaurant
Apply on premises or
Bancroft Holding Co., 149 Broadway.

THE LUXOR
S. W. Cor. Broadway & 115th Street.
Exclusive Housekeeping Apartments in Modern Fireproof Building.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
Large Reception Foyer and an abundance of extra large closets.
Rents Moderate.
Apply to Resident Manager.

Before Signing Your Lease See the
Prince's Court
3,920 Broadway, at 164th St.
IT'S DIFFERENT.
Tel., Audubon—3780.

EMSWORTH HALL,
482-485 CONVENT AV., S. E. Corner of 149th Street.
A few apartments will be vacant Oct. 1st. 6 rooms and 2 baths, rent $840; 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths, Cor., rent $1,200. Inquire of Supt. on premises, or owners, Buek Construction Co., 7 East 42d St.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
close to transit and park; a refined, select house for refined, small families; six and seven light, sunny rooms; modern appointments, telephone extensions. Only $45 and $55. Diagrams of Superintendent, or
Wilcox & Shelton,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

SAVOY COURT
3064 Bailey Av., at 231st St.
High Class 3, 4, 5 Room Apts.
Near Subway; paneled dining rooms, parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat, tiled baths, telephone, &c.; moderate rents; open for inspection and ready for occupancy Sept. 1. Supt., on premises.

Unfurnished Apartments
57 West 57th Street
Hotel apartments, three rooms. Studio, two rooms and bath. Furnished or unfurnished. Modern equipments. Electric light, gas, steam heat, elevator. Care of apartments included in rent; exceptional restaurant facilities.
Rates $75.00 to $85.00 Per Month.
Leased by the year only. References required.
Brokers recognized.
H. T. GALPIN

HAMILTON TERRACE
CORNER 144TH STREET,
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
2-3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section near Subway and "L."

GRAND CORNER.
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza; 2 bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 room corner; extra large, light Apartment; all improvements; newly decorted; reduced to $85, $75, $65; great inducements; call before you select elsewhere. Now is the time.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS INNOVATION
NEW BUILDINGS Two Blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
THE COLONIAL,
38 Livingston Street, Brooklyn.
3 & 4 Rooms
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
Rental $60.00 to $90.00.
All night elevator and telephone service.
THE MONTANA,
11-13 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths
Two apartments on a floor. All Rooms Exceptionally Large.
Rental $1,900 to $2,100.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

315 to 327 Eastern Parkway
COR. FRANKLIN AVE.
Rents $28 to $55
Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and kitchenette, and 3, 4, and 5 room regular apartments, with all light, exceptionally large rooms. Every conceivable improvement and comfort has been embodied in the construction of these apartments, including asbestos flooring in kitchens. Superintendent on premises. Take Brighton Beach "L" to Park Place or Franklin Av. car to Eastern Parkway or St. Johns Place car to Franklin Av.

BRONX.

2,490 TIEBOUT AVENUE,
NEAR FORDHAM ROAD.
NEW BUILDING,
3-4-5 Rooms and Bath,
$21-$35.
Select people only.
Unusually large; every improvement; telephones; near Grand Concourse and Park; 2 minutes' walk WEST from 3d Av. "L" and N. Y. Central R. R. Fordham Station.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Fall renters, try Ridgewood; it's delightful; modern homes at from $40 to $125 per month; A-1 train service. Write for booklet, time table, and map. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For rent at Shippan Point, Stamford, a new 8-room cottage, tiled bathroom, all improvements; veranda; with bathing beach and tennis court privileges. To lease unfurnished by the year; rental $600. A bargain; decorate to suit tenant. Apply to The Atlantic Realty Company, Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange city residence worth $20,000, 200 feet from Prospect Park West, for suburban home. Y 258 Times Annex.

To Let—Furnished.

Bungalow at Keansburg, N. J., for remainder of season; six rooms, fully furnished; all conveniences; two minutes' walk from beach; garage. Charles A. Kittredge, Keansburg, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,255 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

Will rent part or all second floor, modern building, 40 x 100; just off Broadway; Handsome showroom for sale. Arthur J. Lewy, 15 West 26th St.

Furnished office, Whitehall Building, unexpired lease May 1st, 1916. Free use of furniture to lessee. M 201 Times Downtown.

Sub-divide floor, suitable for milliner, corsetier, dressmaker. Barnett & Krohn, 16 West 36th St.

121 West 83d.—Floor, suitable for dressmaker or like business; show window.

Brooklyn.

LOFTS, 81x45; steam heat, elec. elevator, $80. 780 Madison St., cor. Patchen, B'klyn.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED—About 3,000 square feet space for storage of cast iron pipe and fittings; all or part under cover, where it can be securely locked; preferable location, Manhattan, south of 59th St.; will lease for two or three years. M 183 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park. Summer Roof Garden. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS. Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

47TH, 68 WEST.—Daintily furnished studio, kitchenette, bath. King. Phone 876 Col.

East Side.

45th St., 19 East.—Well furnished two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; references.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Westwood-Cliffewood Courts, 179th to 180th, Ft. Washington Av.; largest and best finished apartments on the heights; 4 to 9 rooms, 2 baths; owner's personal attention; most refined neighborhood; leases now being made; exceptional values.

94th, 306-308 West.—Earl's Court and Norfolk; near river and Subway express; finest location; 6 light rooms, 1 bath, 2 toilets; and one first floor, 8 fine rooms, 2 baths, extra large.

A doctor's apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $62.50; two entrances. Manitou Elevator Apartment, 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

76 WEST 92D ST.
Nine rooms and bath, first floor; all improvements; $45.

47th, 16 West.—Desirable kitchenette apartment, $40; bath, conveniences; also one furnished.

82 WEST 92d St.
Corner apt.; 7 large rooms; all imprvts.; $50.

The Winfield, 207 West 56th St.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,380 to $1,560.

140 West 57th St., Near 7th Av.—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, $900 to $1,200; studios $840.

88th St., 180 West.—Seven rooms, bath, foyer hall; quiet apartment house.

Seven grand outside, sunny rooms, two baths; $52-$58. 615 West 176th.

EWING, BACON & HENRY, Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

ADMASTON—N. W. Cor. 89th St. & Bway. 5 to 8 Rooms, $1,200 to $2,200.

82d St., 105 West.—All outside, light; $720. Apply premises.

East Side.

FOR RENT.—Unfurnished triplex apartment, 9 D 471 Park Av., (58th St.) 9 outside rooms, 3 bathrooms, and 2 maids' rooms. Present lessee wishes to sublet to Oct. 1, 1916. Inspection of apartment by appointment. Apply 471 Park Av. For terms, &c., write Mrs. John Sinclair, Williamstown, Mass.

48 EAST 89TH ST., southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms, $800, $960.

East 79th St.—Two upper floors, private house; seven large rooms, kitchen, bath. Y 267 Times Annex.

19th St., 234 East.—Five rooms, bath, private house; modern; possession October; $50.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay; beautiful rooms; modern improvements; references. Phone 1693 Hammels.

New York State.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c. will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y.

Board on fruit farm, $7 up; arrange. White, 309 West 46th St. Tel. 34 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47 (12th St.).—Cool rooms, private bath, modern conveniences; references.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-19 EAST, (near Park Av.)—double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor, three rooms, bath; separate rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms, furnished, unfurnished; board optional; select neighborhood; telephone.

89TH, 1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Gross.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

58TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

72D ST., 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; ideal location.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; large, small rooms; bath; Summer rates; ref.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large room; refined neighborhood; table guests; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, medium, and single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references; reasonable.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Rooms, with or without bath; table guests.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; first-class accommodations; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARDING. SMITH.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; first-class cuisine; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, corner Broadway.—Rooms, private bath, lavatory, excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 128 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room in private house; elegantly furnished; running water; bath; Subway, elevated station.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; home cooking; reference.

149TH ST., 540 to 558 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway and beautiful Riverside; healthiest section in town.

THE AUDUBON.

Newly renovated, bright rooms, excellent meals. $8 up for one, $14 up for two; accommodations A1; transients accommodated; special rates for entire season. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

Rockhurst.—Year round country home, city limits; high, cool; grounds; references. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil. Tel. 104M Kingsbridge.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG SINGLE MAN would like nicely furnished room, good board, private family; German cooking preferred; between 28th and 42d Sts. N 13 Times.

Room, with or without board, wanted by a Japanese gentleman; French family preferred. Room 1,707, 60 Wall St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished, desirable rooms; large and small; reasonable.

18TH ST., 113 EAST.—Attractive rooms in fine private house; moderate rates; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium-sized room, bath, $4.50; large room, bath, $6.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (near 79th St.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room, private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. Tel. 101 Lenox.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

38TH ST., 42-49-58-60 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; telephone; $5, $6, $7, $10.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; telephone; $5, $6, $7, $10.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Suite suitable for four; large and small rooms; refined.

66TH, 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; Subway, "L"; 'phone. Snyder.

68TH, 25 WEST.—Well-furnished house; every convenience; large and small rooms.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH, 65 WEST, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—Large and small rooms, high-class elevator apartment. Nolan.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman; private house; moderate terms.

72D ST., WEST, and upward; choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 and up. Howards, 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings and Sundays.

73D, 159 WEST.—New, attractively furnished large, small rooms; running water; telephone; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Large, medium, small; all conveniences; Summer rates; private house.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large and medium, cool rooms; electric light; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, airy front room; conveniences; references; reasonable.

78th St., 136 West.—Attractive large rooms, all conveniences; light housekeeping; $5-$9.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; electricity; telephone; continuous hot water.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Beautiful two-room suite; twin beds; refinement; cleanliness; $10. Sharples.

82D, 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity; lavatories; elevator. Haskins, 8706 Schuyler.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; home comforts; conveniences; board.

82D, 114 WEST.—Large front room, nicely furnished; private residence; gentlemen; references.

89TH ST., 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally cool rooms; private bath; also single; electricity.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; board optional; reasonable.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium room; running water; telephone.

93D, 35-47 WEST.—Desirable, cool, large, small front rooms; phone; $2.50 up.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; front basement; telephone; references.

95TH, 122 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM; $4 WEEKLY; GENTLEMAN; NEAR SUBWAY, "L."

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, outside room; southern exposure; attractively furnished in elevator apartment; strictly private family. Apartment 35.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; running water; refinement; gentleman. Phone 4740 Morning. Apartment 19.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms; brass beds; elevator, telephone; breakfast, dinner; moderate. Henderson.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; also six-room apartment; reasonable. Smith.

138TH, 603 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished front rooms, parlor and bedroom; reasonable; refined gentlemen, couple; elevator. Apartment 41.

145TH ST., 355 WEST, (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, airy parlor, bedroom; single or en suite; elevator; Subway, "L"; private family. Robinson.

162D St., 550 West, (near Broadway.)—Large rooms, newly furnished; private house; suitable for couples; board optional.

BANK ST., 27, (near West 11th.)—Nicely furnished single and double front rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; phone; references.

ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Apt. 87.)—Large outside room; southern exposure; in private family; reasonable. Phone Morningside 211.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (73d to 145th.)—Choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 up. Howard's 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540, (Apt. 4D.)—Hudson view; one or connecting rooms; running hot, cold water; gentleman, couple; Sub. station.

THE ROSSLYN, 404-406 West 23d St.—It will please you to look at our beautifully furnished rooms; $3 up.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful large room; electricity; running water; private family; 91st St. Subway; Summer rates; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 W.—Floor, private house; rooms, bath, single, en suite; bachelors; references.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Latest model King runabout; new, never used; year's guarantee; wonderful opportunity for some one; cash or installment. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

Chance of life time; absolutely new 1914 Velie touring car; year's guarantee; best bargain ever offered. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

Palmer-Singer, Brighton six cylinder, 1913, toy tonneau, self-starter and electric lights; perfect condition; $700. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,690 Broadway.

American Underslung, new 1914 six-cylinder touring car; full equipment, electric lights and starter, at big sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess, 1,690 Broadway.

1914 Hupmobile, demonstrator, Westinghouse lighting and starting, guaranteed as new; a bargain. C. E. Riess & Co., 1,690 Broadway, corner 53d St.

Ford Runabout.—1912 runabout, first-class condition; cheap for cash. 107 Debevoise St., Phone 1517 Williamsburg.

Itala, 45 h. p., four passenger roadster; perfect condition; $750. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,690 Broadway.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS. Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at Broadway.) Col. 8356.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbart, 7476 Columbus.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6802.

Beautiful Packards, $3 HOUR. 7-passenger. 3824 R. River.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have good experience, double entry, and be extra neat writer and have good references; $12 and advancements deserved. Parfumerie Riviera, 11 East 30th.

BRIGHT and neat girl to file and follow up advertising; must be extra neat writer or typewriter; $7 and advancements deserved. Parfumerie Riviera, 11 East 30th.

MILLINERY SALESWOMEN HAVING 5TH AV. EXPERIENCE MAY PLACE APPLICATIONS WITH J. M. GIDDING & CO., 564 5TH AV.; GOOD SALARIES; PERMANENT POSITIONS.

MILLINERS AND COPYISTS WANTED. Heimann & Lichten, 102 & 104 Prince St. Take elevator.

NURSE.—German girl as nurse, to go to Atlanta, Ga.; good home; must be educated, do sewing, also speak English; reference required. Mrs. Simon Selig, Isleworth Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

TWO LADIES WANTED FOR VAUDEVILLE ACT. N 14 TIMES.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant; knowledge of stenography and typewriting; experience unnecessary; salary $6 to start. R 210 Times Downtown.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer rates to September 1st.
A Three Months' Course.
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES, at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Special Summer session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

YOUNG LADIES.—Three wanted for motion pictures to complete class; several positions open to our pupils; terms moderate; rapid advancement. Studio, 58 West 38th St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, under 25 years of age; must be first-class bookkeeper and familiar with detail work of advertising agency; $250 cash security required. Henry E. Bennett, 51 Leonard St., New York. Tel. Franklin 4550.

DESIGNER for one of the largest children's coat houses; require only an A1 man; salary no object. S. 166 Times.

SALESMAN wanted well-known manufacturer of factory labor saving equipment has selling agency open with protected territory; commission proposition on a business basis for big calibre man seeking unusual opportunity. P. O. Box M, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMAN for feather boas and ladies' neckwear who is acquainted with the trade out of town; drawing account and commission. Y 265 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for junior and misses' coats; only experienced in line with established trade need apply; salary or commission. A. Panbin, 23 Great John Street.

TWO GENTLEMEN WANTED FOR VAUDEVILLE ACT. N 14 TIMES.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer rates to September first.
A three months' course.
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d Street.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. M 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — Woman bookkeeper, experienced in important confidential work, wants position; modern accounting methods; references. N 256 Times Downtown.

GENTLEWOMAN, German, with girl, (11,) seeks refined place to attend children or sewing, light chamberwork; best references. H., care of Tamoser, 500 West 132d St.

RESPECTABLE colored woman, day's work. Mrs. Harper, 68 West 99th St.

SECRETARY.—Position desired as private secretary or general secretary in family; experience in social and general secretarial work; best references. Miss A. V. H., 2,838 27th St., Washington, D. C.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, 17; Christian; exceptional ability; touch typist; experienced; references; $7. Miss Crosby, 8 East 14th, Room 35.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; transcribes accurately; neat; good references; $8. N 4 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; educated; familiar all details; references; $10. N 5 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school education; superior references. N 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER. — Well educated; experienced. Box 3, 315 East 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—19; two years' practical experience; references; $8. N 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, active, thoroughly competent; small salary. S., 414 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, ambitious beginner; business school graduate; $6. N 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter. —Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER, 23, five years' experience; fluent correspondent; $12; American. N 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—American, two (2) years' experience; salary, $9 to $10. N 239 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE, 205 West 63d, supplies excellent colored servants. Telephone Columbus 3033.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOK, WAITRESS.—Together or separate; excellent reference; city, country; $30-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl, lately landed, $16; several experienced girls, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line. Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Gold cigarette case at Amsterdam on Thursday night; reward offered; no questions asked. Prince Troubetzkoy, Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

LOST—Open face watch, monogram fob, initials "L. C. P."; reward. Pierce, 437 East 170th.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

Investment.—Manufacturing concern with meritorious article of necessity to every merchant desires active partner; controlling interest can be purchased. $5,000 necessary; unusual opportunity; no brokers considered. "Meritorious." C 74 Times.

Manufacturing business, prosperous, desires active partner. Bradstreet's references. Investment required. Y 266 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Laundries.

SANITARY work; quick service; collections. Custom Laundry, 870 9th Av. Col. 4829.

Pawn Tickets.

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., 1,480 B'way, 42d. Room 1,012.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Forty cents a line.

Perfect multigraph typewritten letters; addressing, typewriting; lowest prices; prompt delivery. Weiss Duplicating Company, 3 East 17th St. Phone 564 Stuyvesant.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST. Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2060.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

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ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, disentanglements; special arrangements; $2.50 weekly. 37 Liberty St. Phone 808 John. Room 508.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior university student, present bookkeeper of large manufacturing concern, desires to connect with accountant. F 341 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — Expert desires connection with good house, where experience and good work is required. N 253 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, FIRST CLASS; willing to start with small salary; good manager; willing to go out of town. CRONBERG, 102 West 90th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 23, bookkeeper, high school graduate, desires position with advancement and opportunities. N 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or CLERK, (21,) 1 year's experience, conscientious and capable, desires position. I. Glanzer, 2,452 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Assistant bookkeeper, stenographer, typist, 19; ambitious. Michael Newman, 24 Amboy St., Brooklyn.

BOY.—Splendid home environment, clean cut, understanding switchboard, penmanship. N 254 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, &c.—Married man; good chauffeur, gardener, &c.; not afraid of work; good references. R. D., P. O. Box 279, Great Neck.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience; can drive and repair any make car; competent and sober; furnish reference. M 169 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — Position city, country; operate any car; best references. M 156 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience; careful driver. J. Elmore, 25 West 64th St.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires to teach German or history in city. N 11 Times.

MAN willing to do anything; half-time work. Address George, care of Kutter, 445 West 37th St.

SALESMAN, MANAGER.—Position wanted as salesman or manager, or both, retail, wholesale, or manufacturing concern; cigar, tobacco, &c., line preferred; 16 years' general business experience; further details if accorded an interview. F 338 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN (25) desires to make change; can furnish best references; salary. R 209 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—A position wanted as private secretary or companion for an elderly gentleman, German by birth; graduate of the University of Munich; speaks German, French, and English fluently. Address Baron A. von Zabuesnic, care Mrs. H. B. Handy, 145 Longmeadow Road, Springfield, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly trained for business, desires connection with reliable firm; moderate. Herbert Carlson, 695 Madison Av. Phone 1799 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—American, age 20; technical and business education, considerable experience; $20 per week. Address Columbus 5415.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent; executive ability, initiative, energetic, long experience. N 245 Times Downtown.

STEWARD.—Experienced; first-class references; seeks position with hotel, club, or restaurant. Address M 141 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—Young man, industrious and reliable; practical and theoretical expert; wide experience and training; well versed in all details; rate and claim expert; thoroughly familiar with tariff interpretation and construction, routing, &c.; exceptionally thorough knowledge of I. C. law, rulings, decisions, and procedure of I. C. C.; 8 years in present position; unquestionable references. M 142 Times.

Well-educated man, married, of exceptional ability, seeks position; have had a thorough business training; can speak English, German, and Hungarian; best references as to character, honesty, and ability can be furnished. Have you a position open in your office for such a type of man? If so, before filling your vacancy consult S 151 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—OPPORTUNITY WANTED BY COMPETENT AND HARDWORKING YOUNG MAN, GOOD BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; ALSO SELLING EXPERIENCE; SALARY SECONDARY; A1 REFERENCES. ADDRESS M 80 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, capable taking charge small mercantile office, handle correspondence; thorough bookkeeper; furnish credentials of five years' varied experience. M 139 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, colored, reliable, intelligent, desires permanent position; excellent references. Write or call Simmelkjaer, 1,800 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes position with chance for advancement; best references. Ben Reig, 251 Second St.

YOUNG MAN, married, needs position; experienced clerk, salesman; best references. M 153 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, student cartooning, wishes position. Goodman, 628 Barbey St., B'klyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position, clerical preferred. Krauss, 436 Elton St., B'klyn.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Of 405 copies of eight New York morning newspapers ordered each day by Holzer Brothers, at 52d Street and Columbus Avenue, 250 are copies of The New York Times.—Advt.

$60,924,057 ASKED TO RUN CITY IN 1915

Mayor for First Time Reviews Figures Before They Go to Estimate Board.

DECREASE OF $3,661 SHOWN

Improvements Hampered by Failure of Legislature to Authorize Changes, Mitchel Says.

Mayor Mitchel will send to the Board of Estimate today his estimate for 1915 of the tax budget requirements for the twenty-nine departments under his direct jurisdiction. The requests for these departments total $60,924,057.69, which is $3,661.68 less than the budgetary allowances in 1914. The Mayor explained that at his direction the Chamberlain had made a preliminary examination of the several requests in order that they would conform to the general policy of the administration and that, so far as he was aware, it was the first time the Mayor of the city had reviewed the estimates of the executive departments prior to their submission to the Board of Estimate.

In explanation of this the Mayor said:

"In the past, departments have asked for their individual requirements without regard to the needs of other departments. In consequence, it has been necessary for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make very radical reductions from the estimates of departments in granting final allowances.

"As is generally understood, my definite policy and purpose is to conduct the departments responsible to me, not as individual enterprises, but as parts of a single organization related one to the other in activity, common purpose, and all conforming to the declared programme of the administration of obtaining through better methods an increased quantity of service without increased expenditures.

Need of Legislature's Aid.

"Building upon the constructive work of the last few years, every department has sought to improve its methods and organization as rapidly as possible. Six months is not long enough to complete this work, nor to do more than make a substantial beginning. Some of our efforts to secure the improvement have been frustrated by the failure of the Legislature to grant necessary powers. Thus, we are still obliged to purchase the $14,000,000 to $15,000,000 of supplies bought each year through several scores of purchasing agencies, when every one is agreed that a central purchasing agency along the lines followed by large corporations will affect vast economies.

"I was denied by the Legislature authority to organize in the Mayor's office a Division of Administration to assist me in caring for the multitude of details and working out better methods for carrying on the general business of the city that is not the peculiar function of any one department, but which must receive attention if efficient administration is to be obtained. If the next Legislature gives authority to the city to take these steps, denied us last Winter, impetus will be given to the work of business reorganization.

"It is gratifying to me that we have found it possible to plan the work of next year without increasing the aggregate cost of the departments to taxpayers, notwithstanding added duties imposed upon us by legislation, the growth of the city, and the widening of important social service."

Comparison of Estimates.

The following is a comparative summary of departmental estimates for 1915 for all the executive departments:

Department.	Request, 1915.	Original Budget, 1914.
Accounts, Commissioner of	$268,690.09	$269,778.16
Ambulance Service, Board of	82,147.00	82,147.00
Assessors, Board of	42,088.50	42,088.50
Bridges	834,407.23	871,699.35
Chamberlain	58,110.00	63,943.40
Charities	4,014,983.36	3,722,983.36
City Record, Board of (city)	998,868.00	928,899.50
Correction	1,362,775.93	1,270,458.07
Docks and Ferries	2,392,646.35	2,676,598.27
Examining Board of Plumbers	3,814.00	3,839.00
Fire	9,283,226.02	9,299,091.02
Municipal Explos. Commission	.....	9,555.00
Health	3,629,240.50	3,534,240.50
Inebriety, Board of	9,989.65	9,989.65
Law	850,360.00	888,410.00
Licenses	183,567.00	178,567.00
Mayor	64,075.00	56,075.00
Municipal Civil Service Com.	218,470.00	218,470.00
Park Board	31,249.00	30,349.00
Parks—		
Manhattan and Richmond	1,097,544.29	1,097,544.29
Brooklyn	813,959.27	868,843.60
Bronx	453,617.51	453,698.79
Queens	180,130.29	180,130.29
Parole, Board of	8,645.00	8,645.00
Police	17,385,316.81	17,403,316.81
Public Recreation Commission	.....	23,495.39
Street Cleaning	7,819,599.54	7,681,960.82
Taxes and Assessments	590,012.50	590,001.50
Tenement House	725,898.50	767,109.00
Water Supply	7,567,802.55	7,631,165.10
Weights and Measures, Bureau of	74,832.50	74,832.50
Total	$60,924,057.69	$60,927,719.37

Cause of Increases.

The departments which show increases over the 1914 budget are: Charities, $292,000; Correction, $92,319.86; Health, $95,000; Street Cleaning, $137,930.22; Licenses for the Free Employment Bureau, $5,000; Mayor, $8,000; Park Board, $900. The Mayor pointed out that the increases were due primarily to extensions in the city's social service, demanded by the greater number of city charges in the departments of Charities and Correction and the extension of activity in the Health Department. To make the increases possible, he said, economies had been effected not only in the departments concerned, but in practically all of the remaining departments of the city government.

The Mayor also sounded another warning about the necessity of economy in all departments due to the war situation. He said:

"The developments of the past weeks in Europe make imperative every possible economy. As a general policy of the city it will be necessary for us to carry on the current operations of the departments most conservatively and economically. Owing to the condition of the city debt we shall presently be obliged to defray the cost of certain improvements from tax levy appropriations. But it must be borne in mind that the city may be called upon to assist many brought to distress by the unsettled condition resulting from the European war. If this occurs it may prove necessary to revise the estimate for the Charities Department, which is based on the continuance of the census for 1914, already increased by some 2,000 over the census for 1913."

SCHIFF SURE OF THE BANKS.

Tells Workmen Funds Are Safe, and No Trouble Is to be Feared.

Delegates to the National Convention of the Workmen's Circle, at 175 East Broadway, an organization which has more than $500,000 invested for unemployment, death and funeral benefits, were reassured yesterday about the safety of their investments by the opinion of Jacob H. Schiff, which was quoted by Morris Caesar. He said:

"I wrote to Jacob H. Schiff, asking him if there was any fear of a bank panic as a result of the European war. I have received a reply from him, assuring me that the banking system is all right, and his letter convinces me that it is."

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In the Equitable Building, whose interiors are now being arbitrarily laid out by tenants themselves, you simply avail yourself of space to suit your requirements.

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Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

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IMPERIAL BEER
German Brew
STYLE
and You Will Find a MÜNCHENER
Brewed Exactly as in Germany.
On Draught or in Bottles at Any Dealer.
Brewers and Bottlers,
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Most employers, though realizing the frequency with which defalcations occur, feel that they themselves never will suffer loss of this kind. Most employes deserve the confidence placed in them, but there are enough others to make the danger of defalcation very real. You are as likely to suffer as anyone else. Guard against disaster for your business by bonding your employes in the largest and strongest Surety Company, the Company which during its thirty years' existence has established a remarkable reputation for the prompt payment of just claims.

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100 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 2620
Brooklyn Branch, 189 Montague St.
Telephone Main 1480
Branch Offices and Agencies Everywhere.

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"King of Table Waters"

Every Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suit in New York
$16.50 or $22.50

ABOUT 10,000 suits, all told, made from fabrics produced by the best American and Foreign Mills and tailored as only Hart, Schaffner & Marx know how.
If you have an eye to value, here is your chance, for this sale offers values that will not be equalled in New York or anywhere else this season.
10,000 suits is a good many—but they will be sold fast, so better take advantage of this offer today.

Black and Blue Serge Suits, in fact Black and Blue Summer Suits of every description together with all our Fancy Summer Suits, are included in this Sale.

Extra salesmen will be on hand today to take care of men whose time is limited.

Suits regularly priced up to $35 NOW $16.50
Suits regularly priced up to $50 NOW $22.50

No charge for alterations.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, corner 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores:
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

"More Than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"

With a cuisine that fully realizes the anticipations naturally created by its reputation as New York's premier restaurant—
With its Special Dinner, six to nine, that affords a new meaning to $1.25 in a culinary sense—
With an entertainment that represents a standard of superlative merit—
With an atmosphere, striking in its individuality and in delightful contrast to the artificiality so prevalent in metropolitan restaurants—
It is but natural that Churchill's occupies a position of unique distinction with the discriminating.

Cabaret Unique. *Dancing.*

Twenty Acts—Every Evening—Seven to One.

With an extremely large and discriminating contingent of dancing folk, Churchill's handsome and spacious Ballroom enjoys a position of distinctive popularity. Also—with those who perhaps prefer not to dance, but to dine and view the dancing.

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Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone—Broadway 29th-30th Sts.

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$18 Another week of remarkable values! New ends added daily. $40 to $50 materials—suit ends from season's selling—light and medium weight—suit to measure, $18—coat and trousers, $16. $18

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